The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Protocol of the Euxine Conference in the House of Commons.

Opinions Entertained of It in France and Russia.

Recent Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Situation at Montmartre in Paris Unchanged.

The Italian Deficit and How It is to Be Supplied.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Black Sea Conference in Parliament.

LONDON, March 17.—It is said the result of the labors of the Black Sea Conference will be presented to Parliament to-night.

An Official French Opinion on the Work of the Conference—An Act of Peace—Russia Satisfied.

PARIS, March 17.—The *Journal Officiel*, commenting on the treaty concluded by the London Conference on the Eastern question, says all the Powers displayed willingness to solve the Euxine question. All must rejoice at this act of diplomacy, which has violated no right, sacrificed no one, but has restored rights, removed mistrust, and consolidated good relations. The act is one of peace and right.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The *Anstblatt* of today has the following remarks upon the decision of the Black Sea Conference at London:

"Notwithstanding newspaper invectives, the Powers have interpreted the letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF as reasonable and upright, as not a challenge, and not treachery. The result of the Conference involving no unjust sacrifice and disturbing no rights, removes distrust and pledges peace."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University Tests Bill—Debate on Army Reorganization in the House of Commons—Another Attack on Government in the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 17.—The House of Lords, last evening, passed to a second reading the bill for the abolition of university tests.

The lobbies and galleries of the House of Commons were thronged with army officers and people interested in the bill for the reorganization of the army. Soon after the session was opened, Mr. GLADSTONE informed the House that he was as yet unable to fix a day for the consideration of Mr. DILKES' resolution, censuring the Ministry for accepting the proposal for a conference upon the Black Sea question, until after the Army bill had been settled. In the debate which soon followed, several members shared, assailing the system of purchasing commissions in terms which their opponents considered to be attacks upon the habits and institutions of the country. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, took part in the debate in an able defense of the bill, and particularly of the clause providing for the abolition of the purchase system.

In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of CARNARVON stated that of 300,000 barrels of powder stored in the Government arsenals, all but 800 barrels were worthless, and that the Government had been paying for pebble powder twice its cost in its own shops. He deplored the apathy of the Government at a time when the state of Europe made war more than possible. Lord NORTHBROOK, Under Secretary of War, explained that the new prismatic powder was superseding all other kinds, and had engaged the attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons to-night a resolution to inquire into monastic institutions was rejected. Mr. DISRAELI reopened the debate on army reorganization. He insisted that the abolition of the purchase system was a paltry measure to propose where a great remedy for inefficiency was demanded. The proper course to pursue would be to let the bill before the House go to a working committee for improvement. The question of purchase also had a financial phase. He feared that £8,000,000 sterling would be insufficient to indemnify losers by its abolition. Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his belief that the bill was satisfactory to the three branches of the service, and he opposed its reference to a committee. The second reading of the bill was carried.

The Cambridge and Oxford boat crews are now practicing daily on the Thames preparatory to the great race appointed for the 1st day of April.

It is rumored that the Government of England has asked that of Belgium for an explanation as to the neglect and delays which have characterized commercial intercourse between the two countries.

GERMANY.

Arrival of the Emperor in Germany—Enthusiasm of the People.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince and Princess drove through the streets to-night. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

Cordial Relations With Russia—The Czar Accepts a Commission in the Prussian Army—Bismarck's Representative in France—Progress of the Emperor William to Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes a letter recently sent to the Czar by the Emperor WILLIAM, who says:

"Today, at the review near Paris, I remembered our united armies approaching Paris, after hard fighting under the Emperor ALEXANDER and the King of Prussia."

The letter also expresses the pleasure of His Majesty at the acceptance by the Czar of the Colonelcy of the First Prussian Guards.

BERLIN, March 17.—Gen. WRANGEL has arrived in Berlin as the bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Czar ALEXANDER to the Emperor WILLIAM.

Herr FABRICE remains in France as the representative of Count VON BISMARCK, until the execution of the preliminaries of peace.

LONDON, March 17.—The Emperor WILLIAM arrived at Weimar yesterday. He was met by the Duke of SAXE-WEIMAR and a brilliant staff at Eisenach, and by the Duchess, as well as by a great crowd of people, at Weimar station. The reception was very enthusiastic.

FRANCE.

Return of Chassepot Rifles by the Prussians—Movements of Napoleon and Bugeaud—Resumption of Railway Traffic—German Evacuation of Dieppe and Orleans—Gen. Faidherbe's Plan for Organizing the Army.

PARIS, March 17.—The Prussians have returned to the French authorities 12,000 Chassepot guns for use in case of need here.

Disorders continue, but are not of an alarming nature.

LONDON, March 17.—The Ex-Empress EUGENIE and Prince Imperial are at Dover today to meet the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, who is expected there at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PARIS, March 17.—The journals unanimously deprecate the exhibition of any violence toward Germans returning to their business and residences in Paris, but urge their social exclusion.

Difficulties have arisen between the Germans and French relative to some of the details of the convention of the 11th of March.

It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday.

Ten trains will be run daily to and from Versailles during the sessions of the National Assembly. One hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant.

The opening exhibition of paintings in Paris will take place on the 15th of May.

The newspaper *Le Sport* reappears on Wednesday next.

The question as to when the races shall recommence will be decided shortly.

The members of the National Guard have been invited to call at the American Legation to receive each five francs in money or a pound of tobacco from the subscriptions made in America for the relief of sufferers in France.

A meeting of the officers and subalterns of the National Guards of Montmartre has been summoned for the purpose of signing an address resolving on the election of their own chief, in the person of MENOTTI GARIBALDI. Non-signers are denounced as traitors, but there have as yet been but few signatures.

It is said that all naturalizations within the last six months are to be declared void.

Gen. FAIDHERBE, though ill, has submitted to the Government a plan for the reorganization of the army.

The rentes are to be bought up extensively by the Government with a view to sustaining the credit of the nation in view of the new loan.

Gen. PALADINES, in citizen's dress, yesterday inspected the cannon held by the Montmartre insurgents.

The merchants of Paris are signing a protest against the law in relation to commercial bills.

A dispatch from Dieppe says the Germans have gone, and that the Customs posts, and telegraphs have been restored to the French authorities.

A dispatch from Rouen says henceforth all taxes will be payable to the French.

The branch of the Bank of France at Rouen have resumed payment.

M. POUYER QUERTIER has gone to Rouen for the purpose of removing the difficulties arising out of a conflict of jurisdiction.

Gen. UHRICH is a candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing elections to fill vacancies from Paris.

The vacancies in the Assembly are mostly from Alsace and Lorraine, where there is great rivalry at present among popular men for the votes of the electors.

The Assembly has appointed a Committee of forty-five to report upon the state of the invaded departments. The Mayors of arrondissements are required to state all costs incurred, and specify all outrages committed by the Germans, and to describe the resources remaining at their disposal and the prospects of the harvest.

A cartridge factory has exploded at Chancey. Eighteen persons were killed and forty wounded.

The journals complain that the Prussians are still depredating upon the inhabitants, and urge reprisals.

The *Debats* says: "Before we can forget that the Germans are enemies we must cease to find them thieves. If after their extortions they cannot comprehend that the ought not to return to France, we have a right to stretch a cordon which will exclude them from French society."

The other papers talk in a similar strain, saying, "There can be no friendship while the Germans are in France."

LONDON, March 17.—Orleans has been evacuated by the Germans.

Messrs. SYKES, SWINBURN and JOHNSTON, of the American ambulances, have been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the City of Mulhouse back to France for 200,000,000 francs.

CHARLES HUGO, eldest son of VICTOR HUGO, died in France yesterday, in his forty-fifth year.

CASIMIR PEREIRE has declined the Prefecture of the Seine.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris, 16th, says: The Government will attempt to-night to surprise the thirty cannon held by the insurgents in the Place de la Vosges. A company of the National Guards on duty there has promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

M. BAUDE and the other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will probably open on Monday.

It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a half milliards of francs in the form of three per cent. rentes.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Lille, telegraphs that many of the manufacturers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to that city and Lyons.

Sympathy in Austria—A Demonstration in Contemplation in Styria.

VIENNA, March 17.—A progamme for a celebration in honor of the liberation of France from the Prussians, has been arranged by a committee of the citizens of Gratz, the Capital of Styria. The proposition has not yet been sanctioned by the Governor of Styria.

The Situation at Montmartre Unchanged—The Council of Ministers.

PARIS, March 17.—The situation in the Montmartre is unchanged. No acts of violence have been committed. The demonstrations in the Place de la Bastile continue.

The Council of Ministers is occupied with the appointment of Prefects and the reorganization of the Municipal Council of Paris.

The *Gaulois* says Dutch bankers offered to advance to France two milliards of francs after the raising of the siege. The *Rappel* states that the Government is considering the question of abolishing the arsenals at Lorient and Rochefort, or transferring them to the Transatlantic steam-ship companies. The *Rappel* thinks France should retain military posts only at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg. Gen. VINOY has addressed a severe circular to the Generals commanding the army of Paris. Six hundred pork-shops have reopened since Monday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Italian Finances—The Deficit—Proposed Increase of Circulation and Taxes—Cardinal Antonelli on Recent Disturbance—The British Legation—Cattle Plague in Belgium.

FLORENCE, March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance presenting an excuse for the non-presentation of the Budget, said there was a total deficit of two hundred and seventy millions of lire to be provided for. He proposed to augment the issue of bank notes by one hundred and fifty millions, and to increase taxes ten per cent. over present rates throughout the Kingdom.

The Italian Parliament will meet in Rome in July, to vote the Budget.

Bills have been introduced for the abolishment of differential duties as regards foreign vessels, and for the better maintenance of the public peace and security throughout the Kingdom.

ROME, March 17.—It is stated that Cardinal ANTONELLI has sent a fresh note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbances in the Jesuit Church.

Mr. ODO RUSSELL is expected to return shortly to Rome to arrange the business of the British Legation, the duties of which are to be performed by the British Minister at Florence.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Brussels says that in consequence of the ravages of the cattle plague in Belgium, the holding of cattle fairs is forbidden in Hainault, Western Flanders and Namur.

Death of a Well-Known Publisher.

LONDON, March 17.—ROBERT CHAMBERS, the well-known publisher of Edinburgh, died today.

INDIA.

Mr. Seward in Calcutta—Departure for Bombay.

CALCUTTA, March 14, via LONDON, 17th.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD left here yesterday for Bombay, where, as has been the case here, he will be the guest of the British officials. Mr. SEWARD'S health is excellent.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Probable Political Complexion of the Legislature—Results of the Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 17.—All except five small towns in Coos County have been heard from, and estimating those towns by last year's vote WESTON fails of election by the people by 162 votes. The *Statesman* says of the House: "Our list of Representatives chosen contains the names of 161 Republicans and 156 Democrats. The towns to be heard from will give, we think, 2 Republicans and 11 Democrats; if so the House will stand 163 Republicans to 167 Democrats." The Senate stands five Republicans to six Democrats. In the First District there is no choice. In the Tenth and Eleventh Districts the vote is so close that an official count will be required to decide. The three Democratic Congressmen are elected beyond a doubt.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—1½ A. M.—The lowest barometer last night between Lakes Ontario and Huron has moved to the northeast, and is now beyond our coasts. The pressure has slowly increased from the lower lakes south-westward to Texas, and is now highest on that line, with average clear weather thence westward, excepting cloudiness from Lake Michigan to Minnesota. The heavy rains west of the Alleghanies are now abated, but still prevail in the Middle and Eastern Atlantic. Cloudy and clearing up weather are reported from the South Atlantic States. The pressure has been variable at the Rocky Mountain stations, with cloudy weather. Fresh winds have very generally prevailed, rising occasionally to brisk on the South and Middle Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy and clearing up weather are probable for Saturday along the Atlantic coast, with fresh north and west winds, and fair weather and fresh winds from the Gulf to the Lakes.

Railroad Laborers' Seize the Property of the Road—The Act in Anticipation of Action by the Sheriff.

NORWICH, Conn., March 17.—The laborers on MEYER'S section of the Air Line Railroad in Colchester, hearing that the property—carts, horses, &c.—of the contractor will be sold by the creditors, armed themselves, to the number of seventy or eighty, and took possession of the barn where the property is stored. Deputy-Sheriff RAYMOND, of New-London, with a posse of men was sent for and reached Colchester at about 3 o'clock P. M., but owing to the threatening appearance of the rioters, sent for reinforcements and postponed action. It is expected that an attempt will be made to-morrow to attach the property, and there are fears of a bloody collision. The laborers have not been paid since January, and say they will not permit the property to be taken.

Collision on the Central Railroad at Rochester—A Train Thrown Off the Track Near Philadelphia—Another Collision.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—There was a collision on the New-York Central Railroad in Centre-square, in this city, this morning, between a freight train and a single locomotive. The result was the demolition of two locomotives, the complete destruction of six freight cars, freight damaged, and a brakeman named DOYLE, from Buffalo, severely if not fatally injured. The Buffalo branch of the road is obstructed, and trains will not be able to pass before noon. The passengers and baggage are transferred. The wreck took fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The loss to the Company is very heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—This morning occurred an accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Camden. A train was thrown from the track and the locomotive upset by a misplaced switch, and another train collided with the overturned engine. Three hundred feet of the track were torn up, several cars demolished, and many persons bruised, but none seriously hurt except a brakeman, who had a foot crushed.

Railroad Litigation in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad case was up in the Supreme Court today on the particular question as to who are the legal trustees of the Berdell mortgage. The Court took this matter under advisement and will probably render a decision within a fortnight. It is believed THOMAS TALBOT, MOSES KIMBALL and AVERY PLUMMER, now acting as such, will be declared the legal trustees, and that an order of the Court will soon be issued taking the property from the hands of the receiver and placing it in their charge.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Extensive Bank Embezzlements—Arrests of Two Bank Officers.

BOSTON, March 17.—The irregularities in the Webster and North National Banks in this city, brought to light some three weeks ago by Mr. CHANDLER R. RAMSON, one of the United States Bank Examiners, resulted in the arrest, yesterday, of Mr. ELLERY C. DANIELL, the late cashier of the Webster Bank, and Mr. HENRY W. PITMAN, late a teller in the North Bank. The former was charged with the embezzlement of about $50,000, and the latter with about $5,000. The orders for the arrests were received from the Treasury Department at Washington on Wednesday evening, and although many had supposed that the cases would never reach a judicial investigation, the instructions from Washington do not seem to have been unexpected by the United States officials in this city. Mr. PITMAN was brought before Commissioner HALLETT, yesterday, and arraigned on a complaint charging him with the embezzlement of $5,000 from the North Bank. Upon representations made to the Commissioner that his family, who had made up the loss to the bank, were left in nearly an impoverished condition, and also being satisfied that PITMAN would make his appearance whenever wanted, the Commissioner, in view of these circumstances, held him in the sum of $1,000 for the action of the higher Court, which surety was readily furnished by Mr. FREDERICK CHANDLER, and PITMAN was allowed to go at large.

The arrest of Mr. DANIELL took place soon after 3 o'clock, and the complaint, which was drawn by Assistant District-Attorney HURD, charges him with having on the 2d of January, 1871, while cashier of the Webster National Bank, unlawfully embezzled, abstracted, and willfully misapplied $10,000 [of the money of the bank, $5,600 being national bank bills, and the other $5,000 United States Treasury notes. The complaint does not cover the whole amount of the defalcation, but is sufficient to call for a heavy penalty. The principal witnesses summoned are Mr. CHANDLER R. RAMSON, Bank Examiner, and Mr. SOLOMON LINCOLN, President of the Webster Bank. Bail was fixed in the sum of $15,000. Mr. DANIELL was committed to the Charles-street Jail in default.

Flight of a Defaulting Clerk at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—BARCLAY, BRUCE & Co., commission merchants, of No. 22 Central Wharf, announced this morning that E. S. ALFORD, their confidential clerk for the last six years, had absconded and is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000 to $30,000. An examination of the books shows that a system of fictitious entries, &c., had been practiced since 1865. ALFORD is said to have left the city on Monday night last, taking with him four carloads of furniture, horses, carriages, &c.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., March 17.—At Henrysburg, Belmont County, Va., last evening, a man named HENRY YAUS shot MOSES KLINE through the breast. The ball passed through the left lung, lodging under his shoulder-blade. YAUS then attempted to shoot his wife. The pistol was struck up by a woman, who was present, and the ball entered the ceiling. He then tried to shoot his little child, but failed. Then placing the pistol to his head he shot himself, dying in a few minutes. KLINE'S condition is not considered dangerous. YAUS was released from the Penitentiary a short time ago for killing a man with the same pistol.

Suicides by a Counterfeiter and a Missionary—Other Crimes.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—JOHN H. SIMS, the notorious counterfeiter and forger, died from the effects of poison last evening. He took the dose to avoid a term of State Prison.

SIMS was sixty years of age. He was born in Amboy, N. J., and grew up in the canal business. For thirty years or more SIMS has had the reputation of being one of the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money and stolen property in the United States. He was first arrested when a small boy some twelve years old, for passing counterfeit coin in the County of Oswego, and served a term of imprisonment in the county jail. He was subsequently indicted several times for counterfeiting, and finally sent in 1867 to Auburn State Prison for ten years, and fined $4,700. While in prison SIMS is alleged to have stolen quantities of skates, carpenters' and joiners' tools &c. SIMS remained in prison ten months, when he succeeded in procuring a pardon from President JOHNSON, and was discharged in May, 1868. The system of larcenies he organized was continued by his accomplices inside, and he took charge of the outside arrangements; the value of the goods alleged to have been stolen being estimated at $15,000. SIMS was indicted for these larcenies last Spring, but never tried, as he was prosecuted for the Red Creek bond robbery, being convicted on some other indictments. SIMS was possessed of some excellent personal traits, and his neighbors appear to mourn his death.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—A German Lutheran minister named J. G. VANDOREN, committed suicide in the lock-up at 1 o'clock this morning. He had been a South American missionary.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 17.—The British bark *Versailles*, loading for Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton aboard, was blown ashore near the mouth of the channel, in this harbor, in a gale on the 15th. The crew were saved. The cargo and rigging will be saved, but the vessel will be lost.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17.—JEFFERSON DAVIS is here on business connected with his Insurance Company. To-night he has been called upon by an immense number of ladies and gentlemen. In answer to a serenade, he returned thanks, but made no allusion to any public matters.

OBITUARY.

Robert Chambers.

The telegrams from London this morning announce the death of ROBERT CHAMBERS, the Edinburgh publisher. He was born at Peebles, Scotland, in 1802, and in early youth, with his brother WILLIAM, was abandoned to his own resources. The brothers received an elementary education and established in Edinburgh two book-stores, WILLIAM adding to his a small printing establishment. ROBERT'S tastes led him to write, and in 1824 he published *Traditions of Edinburgh*; in 1826, *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, and in 1827, *Picture of Scotland*. Then follows the *Life of James I.*, in two volumes, *Scottish Songs and Ballads*, and *History of the Rebellions in Scotland*. In 1832 the brothers united their fortunes, and soon took rank among the first editors of Edinburgh and London. WILLIAM wrote a *Guide to Scotland*, and founded the Edinburgh *Journal* soon afterward, which, since 1854, has been known as *Chambers' Journal*, and in 1864 had attained a circulation of 300,000. Their success led them to publish cheap works for popular instruction, chief among which were, *Information for the People*, *The Educational Course*, and later, *The Cyclopedia of English Literature*, *English Classics*, *Repository and Miscellany of Tracts*, *Library for Young People*, *Papers for the People*, and others. They were the pioneers of cheap literature in Great Britain. In addition to the works named above, ROBERT CHAMBERS produced, *Lives of Illustrious Scotsmen*, *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, the latter appearing without the name of the author, in the form of essays in the periodical press, and with his brother, compiled a history of the Crimean War.

ALBANY.

Intense Agony of the Tweedites Over the Tax Levy.

An Honest Democratic Senator Discovers He Has a Conscience—His Absence Bars the Progress of the Scheme—An Uninteresting Day in the Senate—Passage of the Pneumatic Tube Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The hitch in the Ring Tax Levy bill is getting serious. When TWEED reported the bill last Tuesday he expected to finish up the job, so far as the Senate is concerned, this week without fail. His copartners in the Ring—SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL—all came up from New-York to aid in the triumph of the scheme, and to join in the quartet jollification that was to follow its passage. They return today sadly disappointed, but yet not altogether without hope. The Legislature has adjourned till Monday and the Tax Levy has not yet passed either House. The cause of the delay is this: One of the Democratic Senators—Mr. GRAHAM, who represents the district comprising the counties of Orange and Sullivan—has persistently absented himself from his seat since the night the Tax Levy bill was ordered to a third reading. It was the intention to pass the bill Wednesday, and again Thursday, and still again today, but Mr. GRAHAM, although he has been in Albany all this time, and much of the time at his boarding-place in Congress Hall, close to the Capitol, could not be induced to come in and take his seat in the Senate Chamber. The common talk here is that he is "on a strike;" in other words, that he sees the Ring have a "big thing" in this Tax-levy scheme, and *does not see* why he, a Senator from the rural districts, should be asked to vote several millions of dollars into their pockets without, &c., &c. This, I say, is the common talk around the Capitol, and it is worthy of remark that most of those who ascribe the Senator's conduct to such motives, add that he is doing the very thing they would do if they were in his place. They only wonder that more country Senators have not joined in the "strike" on these plethoric millionaires of the New-York Ring. Your correspondent, however, does not put any faith in these speculative rumors about the Senator from Orange. He prefers to believe, and does believe, that he is one of the few Democratic Senators who still have a conscience left, and who still retain some sense of responsibility for their acts as legislators. Mr. GRAHAM is a man who is in the habit of recurring to first principles; he is what may be called a philosophic legislator; he also has a fair quota of historical knowledge, and is guided, as all prudent statesmen are, a good deal by precedent. Now Mr. GRAHAM knows, as every intelligent man knows, that this Tax-levy scheme of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL is a violation of all principles of legislation that have hitherto received the sanction of free governments; that it is essentially autocratic and despotic in its character, and is fraught with the utmost danger to the rights and liberties of the citizens of New-York. Knowing all this, I have no doubt that Senator GRAHAM has resolved in his own mind that he cannot and will not, as a conscientious public official, insure the success of such a villainous and anti-republican measure by giving it his vote. He therefore absents himself temporarily, hoping that his friends of the Ring—with whom he dislikes to come to an open breach—will reconsider their determination to push the bill, and suffer it to die a natural death. But the Senator hopes in vain. The Ring won't do any such thing; on the contrary, they denounce him in the most abusive terms for absenting himself, and thus preventing the passage of the bill. They give him no credit for honesty, but attribute his conduct entirely to mercenary motives. So enraged are they against him that, I understand, they publicly give out that they would rather give one of the Republican Senators a hundred thousand dollars to help them pass the bill than to pay [GRAHAM ten thousand. They know, however, that they can't get a Republican Senator to vote for it at any price; so unless they can devise some means to overcome the scruples of the Senator from Orange the Tax-levy bill goes by the board.

[PASSAGE OF THE PNEUMATIC BILL.

The Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill was reported from the Assembly Railroad Committee this morning with several amendments, and finally passed by a vote of 102 to 11. The amendments require the company to give security for the payment to the City of $200.000 in case they do not commence the work of building the road within ninety days, and do not complete it to Fourteenth-street in two years. They are also required to give security in the amount of $200,000 as compensation for any private damages that may be sustained by the construction of the road. Mr. HAYS and Mr. CONNOLLY, of New-York, strenuously opposed the bill, and others objected to the hasty manner in which it was rushed through. Mr. HUSTED and Mr. SCRIBNER, of Westchester, said they were prepared to sustain any well-guarded bill designed to secure quick transit in New-York, and would vote for all such projects that came up, believing that capital, which was always conservative, would make a proper selection among the different projects, and carry out the one that was the most feasible.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Mr. SCRIBNER, of Westchester, arose and in a very grave tone remarked that since he had been a member of the Assembly he had never moved for any change in the regular order of business; he therefore asked the indulgence of the House for a motion which he felt it his duty to make—that the regular order be dispensed with to enable his friend from New-York (Mr. FIELDS) to read any late dispatches he may have received with regard to the election of a Governor in the State of New-Hampshire. [Applause.] Mr. FIELDS in reply said he was unable to see the point of his friend; the election in New-Hampshire stood the same now as it did yesterday, for ought he knew, and he hoped to have an opportunity next week to read to the House some dispatches from the State of Connecticut. The Democrats were not so vociferous in their applause of FIELDS' remarks as they were the other day. Having been taken in on his dispatches from New-Hampshire they were not inclined to hear his prophesies about Connecticut.

RESTRICTIONS ON GAS COMPANIES.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs, today, reported favorably a bill to require all gas companies in the State to place the deposits required from consumers, as security for gas bills, in trust companies, and to pay the depositors seven per cent. interest on the same. The bill also forbids gas companies from demanding deposits in cases where the occupant is at the same time the owner of the premises. No company can cut off the gas for non-payment of a bill without giving three days' notice.

A SINECURE JOB VETOED.

The Governor sent in a veto today of the bill to create an additional clerk to each of the Justices' Courts of New-York. The only object of the bill, as stated in these dispatches at the time it was introduced, was to provide a lot of sinecure berths for members of the New-York delegation. In vetoing the job, the Governor deserves whatever praise is due to a man who "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel." If it had been a bill to put a million dollars of the public money in the hands of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, nobody believes we should ever have heard of a veto. If there be anybody who believes it, let him keep watch of the Governor's action when the Ring Tax-levy bill goes into his hands.

ERIE AGAIN.

GOODRICH came near getting in a resolution today, instructing the Railroad Committee to report the Repeal bill next Thursday. He asked unanimous consent to introduce it, but two or three Democrats objected as usual, whereupon Speaker HITCHMAN, who was on the floor, FIELDS being in the chair, appealed to his Democratic friends to withdraw their objections. He didn't want the member from Kings to make any more capital out of the Erie business. The objections were withdrawn, but renewed by other members, and finally a motion was made and carried to adjourn—the same old dodge resorted to on several occasions before. Mr. SELKREG, who was unavoidably absent when the test vote was taken on the Erie bill, the other day, arose in his seat, last evening, and asked to have his name recorded in favor of Mr. GOODRICH'S motion, which was done.

THE SENATE.

St. Patrick's was an unusually dull day in the Senate. Some important bills became laws as far as that body could make them so. One relating to water taxes in the City of Brooklyn created a decided flurry among the Kings County delegation, because of the action of the Republican vote of the House to defeat it. Mr. MURPHY circulated extensively, however, and finally persuaded Mr. MINIER to change his vote, and so secure the necessary seventeen. Early in the session, on a motion of Mr. BANKS to set aside the rules, and recommit the bill relating to the City Government of Albany to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with power to report complete, Mr. PARKER rose and said that he was steadily opposed to the hasty legislation that this motion contemplated; that the minority had, up to this time in the session, from good nature and a desire to accommodate, allowed this sort of thing to go on, but having become satisfied that it was dangerous and took away the safeguards that a full consideration in the Committee of the Whole contemplated, the minority had met in caucus and would hereafter act as a party to do away with this habit. Senators could therefore understand that in the future the party would object, and therefore no personal feeling could properly be excited. It is understood that this action was forced upon the minority by the way in which the Tax Levy was sprung upon the Senate, having been reported in the morning, made a special order for the evening, and ordered to a third reading under the whip and spur of a lawless majority.

A PROTEST.

A communication from a committee of the State Working Men's Assembly of New-York was presented to the Senate, protesting against any opposition to the New-York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, because the State loses money and a contractor makes $183,000 profit on the earnings of the inmates. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, March 17.

The following bills were introduced:

Making provision for the payment of bounties to soldiers by counties to which appropriation have been made by the State for that purpose; authorizing the City of Brooklyn to repair the Gowanus Canal.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the charter of the Commonwealth Insurance Company; amending the charter of the American Trust Company of New-York; incorporating the Working Men's Friendly Society of America; relative to the fees of the Kings County Clerk; to facilitate the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad; a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to State prisoners; relative to assessment and taxation of personal property; relative to the publication of the laws of the State; providing for the support of the poor of Kings County, and to change the name of the office of Superintendent of the Poor to that of Commissioner of Charities.

The following bills were passed:

To improve Ocean-avenue, Kings County; incorporating the Equitable Loan and Trust Company of New-York; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to improve certain streets; amending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy; to open Sixteenth-street, Brooklyn; making appropriation for the Antietam National Cemetery Memorial; making contribution toward the completion of the Washington National Monument; amending the Brooklyn Fire Limits law; incorporating the New-York Botanical Club; to authorize the construction of an addition to the armory in Syracuse; amending the charter of the New-York Central Savings Bank; to supply the City of Auburn with pure water; amending the charter of the Williamsburg Sharpshooters Society of Brooklyn; regulating Coroners' inquest in the City and County of New-York, and to appoint a clerk to Coroners; changing the name of the M. E. Church of White Plains.

The bill to regulate the collection of Harbor Master's fees in the City of New-York was lost, and on motion of Mr. TWEED a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Adjourned until Monday evening, 7½.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Railroads, reported the New-York Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill, with amendments.

Mr. WARD dissented from the report, declaring that there was nothing in the bill prohibiting the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from donating parks and public places to the Company, to be used as depots. He claimed that notwithstanding the bill was in better shape than it was last night, it was still imperfect.

Mr. FLAGG had amendments read showing that the authorities of New-York were prohibited from leasing or donating the public places as stated.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to recommit the bill, and hoped a further hearing in the matter would be given. He spoke at some length of the importance of the matter, and particularly of the small amount of bonds required.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill put on its passage and passed by 102 to 11. The following is the bill as passed:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, a corporation duly organized under and in pursuance of the sixth section of the act entitled "AN ACT to provide for the transmission of letters, packages and merchandise in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets, squares, avenues, and public places in said cities, and under the water of said rivers, passed June 1, 1866, to which act this is supplemental and amendatory, to construct, maintain, and operate an underground railway for the transportation of passengers and property in the City of New-York, extending from Bowling-green under Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence under Union-square to Seventeenth-street, thence under Broadway to its junction with Central Park and Eighth-avenue, with a branch railway from Union-square, under Fourth-avenue, to Harlem River, and across and under the bed of said river to the northerly shore thereof, by means of tubes of enlarged interior diameter, sufficient for the construction of a railway or railways therein, and for the running of cars and the carrying of passengers therein, and also to construct within said tubes two or more tracks of railway, with the necessary turn-outs and stations, with flues, openings and stairways for ventilation, and for the ingress, and egress and accommodation of passengers, and for the receipt and discharge of passengers and freight.

SEC. 2. Said passenger-tubes shall, as far as practicable, follow the centre line of the aforesaid streets, and shall not occupy in the aggregate a greater space than thirty-nine feet in width by eighteen feet in height, exterior measurement, and shall be laid and constructed under the supervision of a Board of three Engineer Commissioners, consisting of ALFRED W. CRAVEN, GEORGE S. GREENE and an engineer appointed by the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York; and said engineers shall have access at all times to the plans and works of said corporation, and shall see that the said passenger-tubes and railways are constructed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and that proper materials are used in the construction of the same, and that all needful precautions are taken by said corporation to prevent damage to private property, interruption to travel, and unnecessary interference with the sewers, water-pipes, and gas-pipes, and that sufficient space is provided or allowed to remain for proper sewerage, and the laying of gas-pipes and water-pipes along the route of said passenger-tubes; and it shall be the duty of said engineers, or a majority of them, during the construction of the works herein authorized, to report to the Mayor of the City of New-York any violation by the said corporation of any of the duties herein enjoined upon said corporation; and the said Engineer Commissioners shall each receive from said corporation, as compensation, not less than ten dollars for every day or part of a day by them actually employed in the supervision of the work herein authorized; and in case any vacancy shall occur in said Board of Engineers, by reason of death, resignation or other cause, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor of New-York City; but the said corporation shall not be delayed in carrying on their works herein authorized pending said appointment; and the said Engineer Commissioners, with three other persons, to be appointed by the said corporation, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, a majority of whom shall determine whether the pneumatic system or suitable locomotives shall be adopted by said corporation for the propulsion of the cars running within said passenger-tubes, and the decision of said majority shall be binding on said corporation.

SEC. 3. The said corporation is hereby forbidden to interrupt the supply of water or gas or the flow of the sewers, and all changes or alterations in the sewers, water-pipes or gas-pipes, that may be necessary for the proper construction of said passenger-tubes and the works herein authorized, shall be done in a thorough and workmanlike manner, with good materials, under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, but by and at the expense of the said corporation; and whenever it shall be necessary for the said corporation to make any changes or alterations in the said sewers, water-pipes or gas-pipes, the new connections shall be first made before making any change in the existing water-pipes, gas pipes and sewers, or either of them; and during the construction of the works herein authorized, all travel through the streets over said works, and also through the streets intersecting the line of said works, shall not be interrupted at any time, except by special permission of the Department of Public Works; the surface of Broadway shall not in any event be broken without a bridge or other structure so that travel may not be impeded at any time whenever the surface of the streets shall be interrupted by reason of the necessary operations of said corporation, the surfaces of such streets shall be promptly restored to as good a condition as they were before the said interference, by and at the expense of the said corporation, but under the supervision of the Department of Public Works; and the Department of Public Works shall have access, through its proper officers, to the plans and specifications of the herein authorized works; and shall report to the Mayor of the City of New-York any violations by said corporation of any of the provisions of this section of this act.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have the right, and is hereby authorized to acquire the title to, and to hold such real estate, or interest therein, as may be necessary to enable it to construct, operate and maintain said tubes and railways as herein provided, and to construct and maintain the proper platforms, stations and buildings of said corporation, at such points along the route of said tubes as may be convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers, and for the receipt and discharge of freight and packages, and necessary for the successful operation of said tubes and railway, and for the proper connections between said tubes and railway and said stations and buildings; and in case the said corporation is unable to agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase and use thereof, the said corporation may acquire the title to the same in the manner provided in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth sections of an act entitled "AN Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and in all cases the use of the aforesaid streets, avenues, squares, grounds and public places, and the right of way under the same for the purpose of said tubes and railway or railways therein, as herein authorized and provided, shall be considered and is hereby declared to be a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hold said streets, avenues, squares, grounds and public places.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for said corporation to convey passengers on said railway or railways, through said tubes for hire; provided that the rate of fare shall not exceed ten cents for any distance less than three miles, and for all additional distances two cents per mile, or any fractional

THE NEW DOMINION.

Progress of Consolidation—A Domain Larger in Area than the United States—How British Columbia is to be Bought in—The Independent Island Provinces—The Red River Question in Brief—Sir John A. MacDonald's Aspirations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

In silence, but with rapidity, the Dominion of Canada is extending its domains. In a few weeks, at the most, the New Dominion will rest on the Atlantic in the East, and on the Pacific in the West. This is a political fact, as well as a geographical fact, and not mere rhetorical glorification. British Columbia is now knocking for admission into the Confederation, and she will obtain her request. Then, once in the Union, the sovereignty of the Dominion will extend from Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, the great North-west, straight on to the Pacific. The question which we have to solve in the future is, "What shall we do with this enormous domain, comprising, as it does, more square miles than compose the entire area of the United States?" At present, we have more land than we can profitably occupy. But the idea of consolidation—the new political gospel of the last ten years—seems to have a fascination for British statesmen; and our rulers, who are little better than the shadows and echoes of the British Cabinet, have been carried away by the new creed, and cling to it with the proverbial fierceness of the convert.

THE PRICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There have been many inducements held out to British Columbia. Here are a few of them. The Government of the Dominion of Canada undertake to secure the commencement, simultaneously, within two years from the date of the union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific toward the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains toward the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada. Further, the Government of the Dominion will undertake to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the union. In addition to the stipulations already mentioned, the Dominion Government, in consideration of certain lands to be yielded up by British Columbia for aid in construction of the railway, agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the union the sum of $100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance. There are certain subsidies held out to British Columbia. In plain English—the inhabitants of that colony, who, a short time ago, petitioned the Queen to be allowed to become part of the United States, have sold themselves at a great deal more than their value. British Columbia—even admitting that she should for the next half century prosper in the same ratio as California—would not be able to compensate the Dominion for the construction of a hundred miles of a Pacific Railway. But "consolidation" must be accomplished, no matter at what violation of sound political principles, or disregard of the doctrine of economy in government. Men like your local plunderers—men with the cunning and rascality of "Boss TWEED," delight in this sort of political gambling. They have no character to lose, and, no matter by what species of villainy they win, money and success cloak and heal everything.

PROVINCES OUT IN THE COLD.

The Islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward cannot be bought or wheedled into confederation. Pressure has been brought to bear on them in various ways. Members of the Canadian Government have visited them. The Imperial Government has withdrawn its garrisons and snubbed the islanders for soliciting that the handful of troops might be retained. But the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward refuse to see that their position would be bettered by confederation. They are small communities, and, like all small communities, are tenacious of their rights, and dread absorption.

THE LAST PROVINCE ADMITTED.

Last year the Hudson's Bay Territory passed into the hands of the Dominion of Canada and was admitted under the name of Manitoba. It has been a most troublesome bargain. A few lines will serve to give your readers an idea of affairs in this province. The country was for generations under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, who rented it only for commercial purposes. Thither flocked hunters and trappers from Lower Canada, men of French origin. At the same time a considerable number of men of British stock sought their fortunes in the same boundless territory. They allied themselves with Indian women, and their descendants are half-breeds. The French half-breeds are ignorant, have no conception of the word "government," and are under the absolute control of the priests. These latter wished to make a Lower Canada of the new province—in other words, a perpetual pillar and purse of the Church, everything else being subordinate to these two conditions. The English half-breeds and a handful of immigrants from Upper Canada opposed the French yoke. About this time last year one of these Upper Canadian immigrants named SCOTT was most barbarously murdered, because he would not submit to the authority of an ignorant ruffian named RIEL, the pet and protégé of the French and Priest party. This same RIEL also outraged the United States Consul, and deprived him of his liberty. But the French party have strong friends in the Canadian Government, and the scoundrel has hitherto succeeded in hiding himself. The leaven of discord still works in Manitoba—the old struggle between the ignorance and sluggishness of the Middle Ages, and the enlightenment and progress of the year of grace 1871. There is not the least doubt as to which will ultimately be the winner. In the meantime, however, in Manitoba there seems to be nothing for it but "Double, double, toil, and trouble."

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

This body is now in session, but except the debate founded on a motion relating to the fisheries, and which took place at an early part of the session, there is not much so far in which American readers would likely take much interest. A good deal of time has been spent in discussing resolutions in respect to the distribution of the debt of Upper and Lower Canada, when confederation was accomplished in 1867. Lower Canada feels aggrieved that she should be credited with more debt than Ontario. The matter is to be left to the highest tribunal known to the British complainant—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The discussion as to the distribution of this debt provoked some exhibition of feeling. The "States Rights" sentiment was never altogether kept out of sight; but it seems to be the drag-weight on every Federal system of Government that representatives of particular States will regard the part and not the whole.

CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

The Finance Minister of the Dominion has made his annual Budget speech. He claims increased revenue, but asks for additional expenditures for many objects. The only new impost was a duty of $1 50 per cord on hemlock bark exported from Canada to the United States. He said that this was mainly to protect our hemlock forests from being destroyed for the purpose of procuring the bark, which is used in tanning leather. The United States impose a duty on essence made from this bark and exported from Canada, but admit the bark duty free. Henceforth the American importer of bark pays $1 50 per cord—certainly not a very heavy impost.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The business of the Commission must be conducted with great secrecy, for not a word as to the results has reached Ottawa. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, our Commissioner, who is also the Premier of the Canadian Government, is missed by his friends. They have its purse, however, and can command a majority, should he be absent a year. The belief here is that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will soon retire from Canadian public life and party warfare. He is versatile and ambitious, and possesses more tact than talent. His success as a Canadian politician has been chiefly owing to the fact that he has always allied himself with the Lower Canada phalanx, a body of representatives, with few exceptions, who always vote in the lump, and vote as their leaders direct them. It is surmised that Sir JOHN aims at no less a part than the Governor-Generalship of Canada, salary fifty thousand dollars per year. In this one respect we eclipse the United States.

ST. LAWRENCE.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Maryland reports that the growing wheat presents a fine appearance.

BUTLER'S Dutch Gap Canal is being deepened and widened.

JUBAL A. EARLY was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Richmond on Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. D. C. WAGER, formerly a member of the staff of Gen. HALLECK, died in San Francisco on the 8th inst.

Massachusetts proposes to pay the members of its Legislature $750 each per session, without reference to its length.

The largest salmon ever caught in the Sacramento River was sent East on the 7th inst. Its weight was fifty-five pounds.

A Chinaman in Portland, Oregon, has run away with another Chinaman's wife, taking, also, that Chinaman's cash and furniture, "Melican fashion."

Notwithstanding the result in New-Hampshire, the Hartford *Courant* insists that the Democratic Party of Connecticut isn't out of the woods yet, by a long way.

FILKINS, the convicted express robber, insists that he is an innocent man, and asserts that "the Judge did not give him a fair show, and no man can say that he ever told a lie."

Covington, Ky., is excited by a rumor that the mother of a young girl recently murdered there is about to marry the father of the youth accused of killing her.

A bill increasing the salary of the Mayor of Providence from $2,500 to $3,000 per annum passed the Board of Aldermen by the casting vote of the Mayor of the city, on Wednesday.

A Baltimore paper suggests that the Washington Monument at the national capital should be suffered to stand bare and unfinished, to commemorate the unfulfilled good intentions of a nation of monument-projectors.

Connecticut, which told us the other day that the flashing trout was leaving his muddy hibernation, now reports that blue-birds innumerable pipe melodiously during the day, and the frogs are beginning to swell the chorus at night.

A Democratic paper in Connecticut indorses the Democracy of Hon. BENJAMIN H. HILL, of Georgia, which is, perhaps, very well; but when it claims that he is the United States Senator from that State, it is very unjust to Hon. JOSHUA HILL, who fills that position.

The Mechanical and Agricultural Association of Tennessee proposes a National Agricultural Congress, to be held in Nashville in October next, at the time of its annual Fair. The Commissioner of Agriculture is said to favor the project.

A bill has passed the Delaware House of Representatives so to amend the State Constitution as to abolish life tenures in office, and it is rumored at the State capital that it is designed to displace Chief-Justice GILPIN to make room for WILLARD SAULSBURY, the late United States Senator.

PRENTICE MULFORD, BRET HARTE'S successor as editor of the *Overland Monthly*, is a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., and, the *Express* of that burgh says, since his arrival on the golden shores of the Pacific, has more fully developed his native genius—wit—and has been classed among the first of the humorous writers on that side of our broad domain.

A petition presented to the Detroit Aldermen on Tuesday read: "Instead of talking of a grand park or boulevard, the undersigned most respectfully ask that the Common Council might first think of the safety of the city itself. Therefore we, the undersigned, petition for a lamp-post at the corner of Mullett and Antoine streets."

Hon. HUDSON E. BRIDGE, of St. Louis, has given $15,000 to the Washington University in that city, for the erection of the polytechnic building; $15,000 for furniture and apparatus, and $100,000 for the endowment of the Chancellorship and for a scientific library—making a grand total of $130,000. Within about six weeks the University has been strengthened by gifts and endowments amounting in all to $210,000.

An eccentric man in Massachusetts has made and published his will. He gives his body after his death to Prof. AGASSIZ and Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, to be placed in the museum at Cambridge, but directs that two drum-heads shall be made of his skin, on which "Yankee Doodle" shall be beaten at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, annually, at sunrise on the 17th of June.

A San Francisco man claims to have invented a machine which will produce 150 pounds of ice per hour. He says that "by the simple process of extracting the air from the water to be frozen, solid and transparent ice can be produced, and that in a recent experimental trial 1,000 pounds of water placed in the boxes was solid at the end of six hours, and the temperature had fallen to 16° below freezing point."

A Tennessee paper, while regretting that so many people of that State are emigrating to Texas, says that at the same time their number is more than made up by men and families entering the State from the North and Europe, It says that, coming by public conveyance and generally in single parties, they do not attract much remark; but in possession of capital, industry and intelligence, the new comers have very considerable advantage over the outgoers.

At the Democratic jollification meeting in Concord, N. H., Gen. MICHAEL T. DONOHUE, the favorite of the Irish population of the State, complained of the recent decision of the State Supreme Judicial Court in relation to foreigners naturalized by Police Courts, and predicted that before the next election it would be "avenged" by the clothing with the right of suffrage of every foreign person of the requisite age in the State.

It is said that the industrious and quiet habits of the Chinese shoe-makers at North Adams, Mass., their excellence as workmen, and their good humor, docility, and evident desire to observe the laws and conform to American customs, have done much to remove the prejudices against them first entertained by the people of the place. They have copied much of the American dress, but most of them retain the blue cotton Chinese blouse, and all wear the queue.

The clerk of a St. Louis Court has prepared a "diploma," or decree of divorce, printed on vellum paper, which he recommends as both useful and ornamental—in fact, even suitable for framing. At first he thought to have on it a representation of the coat of arms of Missouri, with two bears and the legend, "United we stand, divided we fall," but after mature deliberation, came reluctantly to the conclusion that this motto was not suitable for a decree of divorce.

FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of Mr. NATHAN, was arrested in Louisville, Ky., for robbery, on Wednesday. The same day a man reported to the Cincinnati Police that he saw FORRESTER recently in New-Orleans and Mobile, and that he is now in Texas. The same day it was asserted in Cleveland, Ohio, that FORRESTER went to New-Mexico last November, and is still in the back country, keeping a few sheep and eking out his income by levies on the pockets of travelers. These are all the reports from reliable sources received yesterday.

Dan Noble's Transfer to the Auburn Prison.

From the Owego Times, March 16.

On Friday of last week, our Sheriff, THOS. F. PEARL, and our Chief of Police, TIM ROBINSON, started on the early morning train to escort DAN NOBLE to his new residence in Auburn. The trio went very comfortably. It was difficult to say which was which, between Mr. ROBINSON and him. Indeed DAN put on rather more airs, and was much more admired by the crowds that gathered at the depots than our good-looking Chief of Police, to whom he was for the time connected by a small steel bracelet. On their arrival at the prison, DAN seemed to be in high estimation, and was received by Mr. WHITNEY with special favor, as became a gentleman of his note. After the usual manipulations and changes he was transferred to the State shop, but has since, as we learn, been transferred to the hospital. He claimed to be a special friend of State Prison Inspector MCNIEL. From the indications of favor shown, it is not likely that he will be in State Prison longer than the Fall of 1872, because such a man is worth to the Democracy in New-York City at least 500 votes. Nor is it probable that he will do a day's work while under the supervision of Copper JOHN.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Georgia Railroad Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In pursuance of our communication of 14th inst., in relation to the indorsement of railway bonds by the State of Georgia, called forth by your comments of 13th inst. on the report of the Treasurer of that State, we are now able to furnish you an official statement which we have received from the Governor, of the total amount of indorsement liability incurred by the Commonwealth. An act passed Oct. 25, 1870, prescribes that all State indorsements shall be recorded by the Secretary of State. The Governor states that this registry shows $1,300,000 indorsed since date of the act. Prior to that date the register was kept respectively at the Executive and Treasury Departments, and the indorsements were as follows:

By Gov. Jenkins	$400,000
By Gov. Bullock prior to Oct. 25, 1870, certified by Secretary of Executive Department	2,723,000
By Treasurer prior to Oct. 25, 1870	1,500,000
Making total indorsement to date	$5,923,000

The dispatch containing the above continues further:

All these roads pay their interest promptly except the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, the January interest upon which was paid by the State. No other roads, except those in rapid process of construction and nearly completed, have made or are likely to make application for State indorsement. No company is authorized, under our laws, to have State indorsement for more than one-half the actual cost of the road, and the indorsement cannot be made until the road is completed in ten (10) or twenty (20) mile sections. Formal certificates will be sent you by mail.

(Signed) RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

Asking you to pardon us for having trespassed to such length upon your columns, we remain, yours very respectfully,

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 17, 1871.

Tweed's Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to describe the Tweed coat-of-arms, giving crest and motto? I see in the extract you give from a California paper Mr. TWEED'S "coat-of-arms" is referred to. Mr. W. M. TWEED was among the guests at a dinner party given some time ago by Mr. JOHN J. ASTOR, and the subject of heraldry was broached, and from that circumstance I suspect Mr. TWEED has been overhauling BURKE'S or DODD'S *Peerage*. Do you think he can claim the armorial bearings that garnish all his silver?

OLD MAN OF HALF-ARMS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 17, 1871.

A Woman on Woman's Rights.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I recently received from a young lady the following letter, written either playfully or seriously, on a subject somewhat prominently before the public—but whether seriously or playfully I will leave the reader to judge, my object being simply to present what some of our ladies have to say on the Woman's Rights question.

The letter is dated at Washington, Feb. 22, 1871:

DEAR SIR: Worth and true philanthropy cannot hide themselves, even though they may seek seclusion in the fastnesses of the New-England hills. Therefore, the rumor of your opinions on the subject which now agitates Christendom has reached the ear of our Conference, and we have determined to honor you with a mission in the cause which you have heretofore befriended, modestly and unofficially. We have heard of you only as the friend of progress, and we have rejoiced to learn that your influence has been felt on the casement to the uplifting of the devoted our lives. We know that the one wish of your heart is to see Mrs. WOODHULL President of the United States, supported by a female Cabinet—to see women everywhere filling the offices of trust which have hitherto been disgraced by men. We know you desire to see females serving in our army and navy and on the Police-force—that you agree with us in thinking that the country will never be governed properly until the superior qualities of women, both mental and physical, are developed by activity and recognized by the world. We know you will accept, with a deep sense of its importance, the charge with which our body has honored you, which is as follows: To go forth in our good work, and help on the glorious day when women shall be Emperors and Admirals, Chieftains and Judges: when they shall dig all our wells, and pave all our streets, and especially when they shall manage the finances of the country. We have heard that you agree with JOHN STUART MILL, JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN, and other great reformers, in thinking that women are far better financiers than men; therefore you will see that the only way of paying off our national debt, consisting of some $3,000,000,000,000,000,000, is to allow the women of the country to assume it, and to cancel it in their own economical and expeditious way. Why, our women need but economize in their wardrobes thirty-three per cent. per annum of their present expenditure for three successive years to pay off the entire debt, and still be quite as becomingly dressed as they are now.

We send you a copy of a paper presented at our last session by a lady already known to fame, proving beyond question that the immortal SHAKESPEARE was a woman, and that all the wisdom of SOCRATES consists of quotations from the curtain lectures of his wife XANTIPPE, for which he was not man enough, or rather too much of a man, to give her credit.

The same might be said of the origin of all our great inventions, from the telegraph and steam engine to the sewing-machine. We cannot, indeed, bring positive evidence that any invention, small or great, since the world began was the product of woman's brain, for she has been too selfish to leave any record; but mind, like water, will at last find its level, and now, after the lapse of six thousand years, we see the women waking up to their just claims and demanding with a loud voice their rights not only, but perfect equality, mental and physical, with the absurdly-styled lords of creation; and shall another six thousand years be required to prove our claims? certainly not, if in less than the time we can obtain the all-redeeming, all-powerful right of suffrage.

Need we multiply arguments to induce one so philanthropic and sanguine as yourself to seize the banner of Progress, to climb all the hills of difficulty in the way, and never to rest until woman occupies her proper sphere. We appoint you herewith our private correspondent for the State of Connecticut. You will hear from us again on this subject before long.

Given under our hand and seal, at the Capitol, in the year A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the 94th—Independence of oppressed woman the 1st.

MRS. JOHN SMITH,
Clerk of the Woman's Conference.

P. S.—There is one thing certain—Tammany Hall, the Judiciary of New-York, the Erie Ring and the Tweed Ring will rule among the nations until women rise in their might and overthrow them!

WALLINGFORD, Monday, March 6, 1871.

Sectarian Grants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is not a day passes but you receive many hearty and sincere thanks from the respectable portion of the community for the exposures you are constantly making of the infamous proceedings of that gang of scoundrels known as "the Ring." It is not necessary to give names, for, to the intelligent public, they are as well known, both by name and deed, as Reddy the Blacksmith and many other equally respectable and stanch supporters of "the Ring."

Your position in regard to the acceptance by the Baptists of a free grant of public property has been a correct and manly one, and one deserving of all commendation. This grant is but a sop thrown out by the Jesuits to quiet for a short time the watch dogs, while they proceed to make some bigger steal. Its acceptance has been and still is deeply regretted by a very large majority of the Baptists, and is considered by all thinkers as a deep reproach on the Christian community. I notice the *World* of yesterday editorially opposes your views, and asserts that the free grants and donations to the Protestants have been of greater value than those to the Catholics. Now, if the *World* expects its readers, who are at all educated, to believe any such nonsense, it had better publish a list of the grants to each, say for the last forty years, and it will find that the Fifth-avenue grant for a Catholic church is probably alone more valuable than those to all others put together. And as to gifts of money, the Papists have had about $9 out of every $10 given. But the *World* belongs to the Ring, and the Ring is under the control of the Jesuits, and of course the supporters of the Ring swallow any assertion made by "our" paper, no matter how nonsensical or false it may be. Now that the Baptists have so far forgotten their self-respect as to plunge their arms into the public treasury, by accepting the free grant, the bold plan of the Jesuits is already beginning to show itself by the introduction into the Legislature by their tools, the "Ring," of a bill to repeal all limit as to the amount of property a Church may acquire and hold, and by declaring their schools built on their property free schools. Of course this is merely a preliminary to making a demand for a division of the public school money among them, on the ground that their schools are free-schools. It is useless to expect any opposition to this infamous bill from the New-York members. The places they were nominated from, the men they were nominated by, their career as far as known, the character of their supporters, and their own general moral character, all go to show them as belonging to the Jesuits, and not daring enough to oppose this outrageous attempt at robbery for fear of losing the Catholic vote.

It is to be hoped, however, that some one member can be found who cannot be bought by any Ring or by any Jesuitical clan, and who possesses the manliness and honor to expose this nefarious scheme, and, by energetically speaking plain truths, compel the members, for very decency's sake, to table the bill. The Press, too, throughout the State, must unite in showing to the public the outrage intended to be committed, and thus draw them to side for or against the destruction of our noble common school system, for that is in reality the great point of attack, and these measures proposed are but the approaches thrown out by an insidious foe. The Press, in the interests of "the Ring," will poohpooh, and cry "bugbear" to such assertions, but time will prove their truth. The Jesuits of today are the same as of old, and the Papists of today are the same as in the days of the Inquisition, and they desire to keep the masses in a state of ignorance and degradation, and consequently their aim for twenty years has been, still is, and ever will be to destroy our noble system of public schools.

It is earnestly to be hoped that you will not relax your efforts in the endeavor to drive back to the slums from whence they came all the members of "the Ring" and their abettors and supporters, and that you will be so seconded in your efforts by the great body of the citizens.

Yours, S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1871.

Who is Mr. Coleman?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the association of "The Erie Fraud," and the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of New-York State, it may be interesting, with a view to get some of the inner light on this vexed question, to ask: Who is Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN? Who appointed him receiver? Why was he so appointed? What are his relations to any Judge or Judges in New-York?

LEX.

NEW-York, Friday, March 17, 1871.

Chanting Litanies in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You quote from the *Freeman's Journal* that "Broadway will be filled with Catholic Irishmen chanting litanies." Will you publish the article entire, with date of issue, that every man with a drop of American blood in his veins may provide himself with a *verbatim* copy of the Irish declaration of independence?

Yours, &c., PROTESTANT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 17, 1871.

[The article appears in the *Freeman's Journal* of this week, and the part we quoted was reproduced in the *Express* of Thursday evening.]

Strange Murder by a Convict in the Missouri State Prison.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 11.

This morning, at 6½ o'clock, while the convicts at the Penitentiary were going to the breakfast-table, one of the prisoners, named DONNELL, stabbed the head-waiter, named LAFAYETTE BURNS, with a large knife, from the effects of which he died soon afterward. BURNS was standing at a side-table at the time, and was employed in handing the convicts slices of bread which he cut off from the loaf as they passed by him. While thus engaged DONNELL came in his turn, but instead of taking the bread he made a lunge at BURNS with his knife, plunging the blade up to the handle in his right side just below the ribs. The murdered man died of internal hemorrhage in about forty minutes. Before he expired he stated that he did not know the man who stabbed him, and that no words had ever passed between them. Coroner PONDROM was notified to hold an inquest. The blade of the knife with which the wound was inflicted is eight inches in length, and was manufactured out of an old file.

BURNS was formerly Postmaster at Syracuse, Monitean County, and was sentenced at the March Term, 1870, of Judge KREKEL'S Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for "smearing letters containing drafts, and forging drafts out of letter and packet." He leaves a family, and has respectable connections. He was about forty-five years old. Since his imprisonment his conduct has been excellent, and he had the entire confidence of the prison officials. He has filled the place of head waiter of the dining-room for some time. BURNS was expecting for several days a pardon from the President of the United States. DONNELL, the murderer, is a stout, brawny Irishman, and it is thought is trying the "insane dodge." He told the Deputy Warden that he killed BURNS in self defense, as the latter has been trying, he says, to poison him for the past six months. DONNELL is a dangerous character. He was a common hand on the North Missouri Railroad, near Centralia, and about eighteen months since murdered in cold blood the wife of the section boss under whom he was working. He beat her skull in with a bludgeon. The only motive he assigned for the deed was that the woman had tried to poison his coffee. He was arrested, tried and condemned to be hung. Twice the time of his execution was extended by Gov. MCCLURG, and finally, on account of his strange conduct, acting apparently without a motive in the murder of the woman, and no one knowing anything about him, the conclusion was that he was insane, and application being made to Gov. MCCLURG to commute his punishment to imprisonment for life, the petition was granted and he was lodged in the Penitentiary about six months ago.

Platform of the Rhode Island Democrats.

The Rhode Island Democrats, at their State Convention, in Providence, on Thursday, adopted the following platform by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic Party, as enunciated by JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and the National Convention of the Democracy, are as essential to the welfare of the nation now as at any time in our history; and as applicable to the present condition of the American people as they ever have been; that we reaffirm our belief in them, and our confidence that they will again be indorsed by the people, and become once more, as they have been in times past, their guide, and the support of their national and political progress.

Resolved, That we hail with admiration the result of the efforts of our brethren in New-Hampshire, and congratulate them on the glorious victory they have won by an earnest and persistent devotion to the theory and practice of Democratic doctrines.

Resolved, That Congress, by its contemptuous disregard for the interests of the great mass of the people; by its unjust and unequal taxation; its special legislation; its uniform encouragement of huge and swindling monopolies; its robbing the people of the public lands and giving it to grasping speculators; its unjust burdening of trade by enormous and prohibitory duties; its unconcern for the poor man, and its heaping of individual unbounded advantages upon the rich, has forfeited the respect of the country, and failed in its duty to its citizens.

Resolved, That the usurpation of Congress in placing the ballot-box at the mercy of the bayonet is in keeping with its indifference to the rights of teh people, and evidence of the unworthiness of its spirit and disloyalty to republican institutions.

Resolved, That every citizen, naturalized or native born, is entitled to equal political rights with every other citizen, and that the Constitution of the State so ought to be amended as that the unjust discrimination now made between naturalized and native-born citizens should be abolished.

Resolved, That, planting ourselves, as heretofore, on the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of our liberties, we will never cease our labors until it is once more made in fact, as in law, the supreme law of the land.

Personal.

Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston; Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, and F. B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House. Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Gen. H. M. Gray, of Wisconsin; Pay-master L. A. Yorke, of the United States Navy; Hon. William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, and Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger; Hon. L. C. Kilham, of Oneida, and Hon. Thos. Dunbar, of Louisville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. Painter, of Philadelphia; Gen. I. B. Dutcher, of Pauling, N. Y.; Hon. John G. Priest, of St. Louis; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse; Hon. John Duff, of Boston; Hon. H. Hant, of Washington, and Hon. J. Knapp, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. P. Paxson, of St. Louis; Hon. J. F. Asper, of Wisconsin; Hon. George E. Brewer, of Pittsburg, and Pay-master J. R. Carnes, of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. G. L. Andrews and Hon. W. S. Howard, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel. Gen. H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse; Hon. J. B. C. Cattell, of Milwaukee, and F. A. Gibbs, of California, are at the Hoffman House.

The Lindsay and O'Bryon Controversy.

In reply to the statement of Mr. JOHN L. LINDSAY, which appeared in the TIMES of the 11th, Mr. W. J. O'BRYON says:

"I had no pecuniary interest in the property he (LINDSAY) speaks of till I purchased it at public auction, the contestants being THOMAS and JAMES RYAN, brothers. Mr. FIGUERO brought forward evidence under affidavits before Judge COULTER implicating LINDSAY and JAMES RYAN in feloniously removing his property, and 626s warrants for their arrest by RYAN and Mr. JARDINE were securities under the appeal LINDSAY speaks of, and not Judge COULTER. Mr. FIGUERO intends, under advice, to prosecute Mr. LINDSAY and his client criminally and civilly, and the Courts will decide on their innocence."

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

Strong Feeling Among Broadway Property Owners Against the Ring—The Amount of Damages Alleged to be Nearly Seven Millions of Dollars per Year.

The temporizing actions of the Legislature and the repeal of bills so seriously affecting the values of real estate as those on street openings and widenings, is having a disastrous influence in depreciating property. The uncertainty which prevails, the litigation which may arise out of defective legislation, and the deferring of a defined legal status, are conspiring to make property-owners on or in the vicinity of lines of proposed improvements greatly dissatisfied with the tortuous ways and intriguing actions of the Tammany magnates. For instance, in the Broadway widening job the vexed question causes considerable anxiety to those whose land is taken for the improvement and to whom awards have been made; those whose land is alleged to have been benefited and upon whom assessments have been laid, and those standing in the relation of landlord and tenant of the property taken. Three eminent lawyers expressed the greatest difference in opinion on the question of when the title to the land taken for this improvement vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. One thought it so rested on the confirmation of the report, one at the time of actual opening, and one at the payment of the award, which is is alleged several of the Ring men have already received for the purpose of acquiring further property to be assigned to CORNELIUS CORSON, who has taken the late JAMES WATSON'S place as stakeholder. One lawyer believed that the awards could be paid at the option of the authorities, any time within nineteen months after the confirmation of the report, which took place on the 28th of December. The rights of owners, therefore, to whom awards have been made, depend in great measure on the settlement of the time at which payments are to be made. This is uncertain, especially as much doubt exists as to whether the owners of land with vested rights have thereby become entitled to insist on the payment of their awards. The Ring has pursued this course in order to get as much property as they desire into their own hands by wearing out the patience of owners, and purposely neglecting to define their rights. Much litigation has been had and is now pending for the decision of similar rights, and the prospects are that many law suits will arise out of this reprehensible action of the Commissioners. Some of those who have received excessive awards are indignant at the repeal, the effect of which they declare is to entitle them to an equitable lien upon the assessments made, which neither the City nor the State can release, and they declare they will tie up all the property affected by the assessments to the full amount of the awards, until the Courts have fully decided upon their rights. An attaché of the TIMES "interviewed" one of the leading property-owners with the following result:

REPORTER—What effect is this uncertainty having on the property involved?

PROPERTY-OWNER—In consequence of the dubious cloud which has hung over this whole matter, much of the land along the line has of necessity been allowed to remain wholly unproductive; much more has been left with improvements in the way of buildings utterly incommensurate with the value of the land, and the leases of these have been necessarily for such short and uncertain terms, that only a small rental has been received. This question settled, valuable improvements would be made.

REPORTER—What do you estimate the annual income derived from this line?

PROPERTY-OWNER—Probably the whole annual income from this line has not been $3,000,000; and, if this matter of the widening of Broadway is settled now and forever, first-class improvements will immediately be made along the greater part of the line, and the City will derive a large income from increased taxation; but, while it is in this unsettled condition, the discrepancy between the income and outgo must continue. If litigation should ensue from legislative action, and those who have received excessive awards should band together and fight Tammany unless their terms were acceded to, some time would necessarily elapse before our status could be settled, and millions would be lost on simple interest and tax accounts.

REPORTER—What effect will this repeal measure be likely to have?

PROPERTY-OWNER—It is my opinion that a repeal of this act will be followed sooner or later by the passage of another to accomplish the same or a similar result. This cannot be accomplished in less than four years; two required to settle the legal possession under the old act, and two for the new proceedings. Either the owners of property along the whole line must hold their hands vacant until this is done, at a heavy annual loss, and attempt eventually to recover some part of it from the City as an increased damage, or they may go on with their contemplated buildings, for which the City will have to make compensation. Time enough has been lost by delays in this matter, and we demand that the question be settled one way or another with the utmost dispatch.

REPORTER—What do you think this widening will eventually cost?

PROPERTY-OWNER—Call it a fraud, as it was, or an irregularity, a mistake, blunder or botch—any or all—and it has been or will be very expensive. Men who govern great communities, and seize all local power into their own hands, are responsible for these results.

REPORTER—What effect would this contemplated widening have?

PROPERTY-OWNER—The Broadway widening would, if carried through, have given life to all the streets from Thirty-fourth-street to the Park, and have furnished an outlet to all the west side of New-York from Fifty-ninth-street to King's Bridge. If done at the proposed swindling expense, the tax and assessment payers would have been robbed of $2,000,000.

REPORTER—What has been the loss entailed by the dishonesty of the Ring?

PROPERTY-OWNER—The blunders and sins of the last Commission cannot be overhauled, revised, and a new report made and confirmed, without the loss of at least one year, together with the uncertainty as to the time of completion. To all Broadway property on the line of the widening this makes to the land part an average loss of at least ten per cent. in market price. The value of the land on this part of Broadway is not less than $50,000,000, and at the rate above the loss of the property-owners is not less than $3,000,000. This does not include the profits which might and probably would have been realized by the rapid development of building and business in the improved street. Nor does it include the damage to the land so remote from Broadway as not to have access to that thoroughfare through buildings on the line. This loss varies with the distance, and delay does not so much affect such lots.

REPORTER—You say that the whole west side is affected. In what manner?

PROPERTY-OWNER—The great west side of New-York, with its splendid Boulevard and Parks, has for its only direct connection with the centre of the City this thoroughfare, and delay and uncertainty in its construction and development make delay and uncertainty in all enterprises above. Improvements go step by step, block by block. In fact, one is always just in advance of the other, and the later the commencement on the first, the later will be each progressive stage. By delays in laying out and grading streets the west side of the City has, with vastly superior advantages, been kept back so that it is ten years behind the east side, which has a continuous line of brick and mortar reaching from the Battery to Harlem. Now, with the Boulevard nearly finished, and the Eighth-avenue well under way, and very many of the cross streets ready for building, comes this unlooked-for and stunning blow, postponing and throwing back the long-desired time of building activity, and driving a few more thousands of our population to make new centres in Jersey, Westchester and Long Island.

REPORTER—What damage has been done to the west side generally?

PROPERTY-OWNER—The value of the west-side property in the first hundred streets from the foot of the Park and between Eighth and Twelfth avenues cannot be less than $125,000,000. The damage to this land is a large percentage on the value of the lower and richer end, and a smaller one at the upper part, but would certainly average three per cent., thus giving an annual loss of $3,750,000.

REPORTER—Has the market value perceptibly depreciated?

PROPERTY-OWNER—The market value has probably been affected still more largely, but in the present condition of real estate it would be hard to determine what shrinkage there actually is. But, as I stated, you may calculate the loss inflicted as follows: On Broadway property, $3,000,000; on west-side property, $3,750,000; giving an annual total of $6,750,000.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 17.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of JOHN W. JOHNSTON, re-elected as Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th inst.

After the reading of the credentials, Mr. JOHNSTON took the oath of office.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a Message from the President, in response to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S resolution to the effect that, since the proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, but one additional State, viz.: New-Jersey, had ratified it.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to define a gross of matches, and for other purposes, the object of which, he said, was simply to prevent fraudulent packing. Passed as amended, on motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, that the law shall not go into effect until six months after the passage of the act.

SENATOR VANCE'S DISABILITIES.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, from the majority of the Committee on Disabilities, reported and asked the present consideration of a bill to relieve the disabilities of Senator elect ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, a member of the Committee, said he did not concur in the report.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, objected to the consideration of the bill during the morning hour.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported with amendment the bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road. The amendment strikes out everything except the mere power to mortgage. Passed.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of all persons, except members of the Cabinet and Senators and Representatives who left Congress to go into the rebellion. It was referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution for an investigation into Southern affairs, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that a joint committee, consisting of five Senators and seven Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report at any time the results of their investigation to Congress, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient, and that such committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers, to sit during the recess, take testimony, and to visit at their discretion any portion of said States during the recess of Congress, print

Messrs. SIMONDS, and IRISH, officers at Mexico. The rogues made resistance, drawing revolvers, &c., but were overpowered and brought to Adams on the 4 o'clock train, Tuesday, P. M., and arraigned before Ex. C. CHITTENDEN, Esq. They gave their names as JOSEPH KINGSLAND, ALBERT WILLIAMS and FRANCES WILLSON. The two former pleaded not guilty, and waived an examination. WILLSON pleaded not guilty, and after an examination was duly committed. The evidence in possession of the authorities appears very conclusive, and most of the stolen property was found on one of the party.

ERIE FRAUDS.

Over Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year Wrongfully Withheld From the State of New-Jersey—Legislative Action Called For.

The following petition has been sent to the New-Jersey Legislature:

To the Honorable, the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey:

The petition of your memorialist respectfully shows:6th, that your memorialist is a citizen and a tax-payer of the State of New-Jersey, and that the Erie Railway Company are, by the artful devices of its agents, retainers and officers, defrauding the State of New-Jersey of more than $50,000 per annum, due from the said Company to the State annually for taxes.

Your memorialist respectfully represents, that by the law of this State, passed March 17, 1870, entitled "An act relating to taxes to be paid by the Erie Railway Company for certain property owned and leased, used or occupied by it in this State;" that a tax of one-half of one per centum, per annum, is imposed upon the amount of the cost of the lands, railroads, docks, piers, wharves and improvements of the Long Dock Company, to be verified by the affidavit of the President of the Erie Railway Company; and that such payment should be in lieu of all taxes upon the Long Dock Company, and in lieu of all taxes and impositions on any and all real estate owned, leased, used or occupied by the Erie Railway Company within the State of New-Jersey, east of the westerly side of Bergen Hill.

Your memorialist respectfully represents that some $5,000,000 in value of this property is ordinary property, without any direct connection with, or use as, railroad property, and the same should in justice be held responsible to the municipal rate of taxation within Jersey City, at two and seventy one-hundredths per centum, instead of one-half of one per centum per annum.

Your memorialist further represents that the law of March 17, 1870, above referred to, provides that the Erie Railway Company should file in the office of the Secretary of this State a map and plan of all their lands, improved and unimproved, railroads, docks, piers, wharves, owned, leased, used, or occupied by them, and that the Erie Railway Company have executed and filed such pretended map, but that the same does not show, even approximately, such improvements, and that both the said map and the affidavit are intentionally false and fraudulent, and have been designedly made so for the purpose of defrauding the people of this State, and that large lands, etc., of this State are thereby defrauded out of at least $50,000 per annum of taxes justly due the State from the Erie Railway Company.

Your memorialist calls the attention of your honorable bodies to the following facts, showing the charge to be true:

First—To the fact that JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway Company, appends his affidavit to the pretended map and plan affixed in pursuance of this law, by which he makes the whole value of the property but $1,313,087, when, in fact and in truth, it can be readily shown that said property has cost more than $12,000,000: and in this connection your memorialist calls the attention of the Honorable Senators JARRARD and BETTLE to the argument of T. W. SCUDDER, Esq., before a committee, at the last session of the Legislature, in which argument the said SCUDDER then representing and speaking in behalf of the Erie Railway Company, asserted and declared that the Erie Railway Company had expended more than $12,000,000 in improving the Long Dock Railroad and property.

Second—In that the said map and plan is fraudulent, in that it does not show the railroads which are more than forty-five miles in length, neither does it show the engine-house, machine-shops, car-shops, depots and improvements, but only shows about three miles of railways, when it should have shown more than forty-five miles of railway.

Your memorialist respectfully represents that he stands at all times ready to prove and show that the property which JAY GOULD untruthfully swears has cost but $1,313,087, is worth, and has cost, at least $12,000,000, and that by this fraudulent device the Erie Railway Company pays to the Treasurer of this State only $6,565, where, in fact, they should have paid one-half of one per centum on $12,000,000, amounting to the sum of $60,000 per annum.

Your memorialist further represents that the Erie Railway Company have more than $3,000,000 of property in this State, other than the Long Dock Company property, upon which they do not pay one dollar of tax, to wit: all the rolling stock of their railroad habitually in this State; all their steam ferry-boats; and the whole extra track of their railroad extending from the tunnel at Bergen Hill to Suffern, N. Y., the cost of construction whereof does not enter into the capital stock of either the Paterson Railroad or the Ramapo Railroad, and not being taxed to the Erie Railway Company, is not taxed at all.

All of this property, rendered hazardous and dangerous by the corrupt and fraudulent management of the Erie Railway Company, is protected by law, and the several municipalities in which it lies are responsible for its protection; and this property of the Erie Railway Company should, like all other property, share the burden of taxation that should be alike imposed upon all property.

Your memorialist respectfully suggests that the taxes of the Erie Railway Company thus fraudulently withheld from the State, would create a fund that would establish a system of high schools in every county of this State, or would build and endow a lunatic asylum for the maintenance of all the incurable indigent and poor of this State.

Your memorialist therefore prays your honorable bodies that a commission of three discreet persons may be appointed to inquire into the value of the property of the Erie Railway Company, held, leased, occupied and owned in this State; and that such commission during the recess of the Legislature, and report the results of their investigation to the next session of the Legislature, by bill or otherwise.

THOMAS D. HOXSEY.

Probable Murder in Newark, N. J.

CHAS. GROSS, a German, employed in WOERTH'S brewery, at Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged by Coroner CHASE with the murder of MATTHIAS SULTER, who died in the German Hospital on Thursday. SULTER was found on Wednesday lying in the yard of WOERTH'S brewery in an insensible condition. The man who found him removed him to the engine-room believing him to be drunk, but a further examination revealed wounds about the head, and he was removed to the hospital in a dying condition. There had been some cause of difficulty between SULTER and GROSS, and the latter was arrested Monday, on a charge of SULTER'S for an atrocious assault and battery. GROSS was held to bail, but yesterday rearrested by the detectives on a charge of murder.

It is possible that GROSS may not be guilty of the charge imputed to him. It is stated that the quarrel between the two men was brought about by SULTER himself, and that he was not seriously injured. It is also said that SULTER, together with a companion on Tuesday, entered MASER'S lager-beer saloon, and ordering a keg of beer drank the entire quantity, or thirty-six glasses each, and that later in the day, SULTER being intoxicated fell from the stone steps of the brewery. It is possible if these statements are true, that the fall was the cause of his death.

Relief for the French People.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 16:

St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Dr. Morgan,	$414 21
St. Paul's Chapel, Rev. Morgan Dix,	126 71
St. Clement's Church,	80 40
Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix,	62 40
St. George's Prot. Episcopal Church, Newburg, N. Y.,	25 00
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J.,	27 85
Congregat'l Church, Burlington, Iowa,	54 51
Bethany Church, Hudson-av., Brooklyn,	24 00
Rock Hill, St. Louis County, Mo., Presbyterian Church,	16 20
Five members of the Church of the Messiah, Prot. Episcopal, Brooklyn,	$29 00
Rev. A. E. Kendall, Nazareth, Penn.,	26 50
Eli T. Tappen, Gambier, Ohio,	5 00
John Hinch, Thomasville, Ga.,	20 00
S. O. B.,	10 00
"Aunt Hannah",	5 00
Each receipt of Chamber of Commerce, per Merch. Union Express,	24 00
Rowland Redmond,	200 00
Second Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., John C. Bliss, Pastor,	56 00

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $107,572 32; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905—grand total, $123,477 32.

The First Ward Public Reading-Room.

There is nothing more encouraging to those engaged in philanthropic enterprises than the assurance that their efforts are appreciated by those whom they are specially intended to benefit. Several years ago a number of benevolent gentlemen doing business in the First Ward had their attention called to the great numbers of young men in that section of the City who spent their evenings in frivolity and mischief. Loafing at street-corners and annoying respectable citizens, drinking, gambling and frequenting disreputable houses were their favorite pastimes. With a view to check this baneful course of life, the gentlemen referred to decided to open a pleasant and attractive free reading-room in the Ward, liberally supplied with newspapers, magazines, and other interesting reading matter. The enterprise at first met with the most violent opposition. The ring-leaders of the vicious gangs, abetted by the keepers of their nefarious haunts, who recognized in the reading-room a vehicle of moral reform and a dangerous movement upon their works, did their utmost in order to defeat it. They would enter the room and annoy those who were disposed to read, quarrel with the keeper, mutilate the papers, break the windows, and finally acted so outrageously that an officer of Police had to be detailed for several months to preserve order. Several years have passed since then, and what a change they have wrought in the spirit of these young men! At the close of a lecture delivered at the reading-room the other night, by Rev. Dr. W. ADAMS to a crowded audience, a young man modestly stepped forward and begged leave to present to the trustees of the institution a document signed by some twenty young men, representing the young men of the Ward. It consisted of a series of resolutions, beautifully engrossed and most felicitously expressed, thanking the trustees, and especially Dr. EDWIN HAWLEY, Esq., for the great benefits they had conferred upon them in maintaining the reading-room in their midst. It had proved a means of instruction and recreation to hundreds of young men in the past, and they hoped it would do so for many years to come. Mr. HAWLEY and Mr. HOWARD POTTER responded on behalf of the trustees, and seemed equally surprised and gratified at the action of the young men, which was a striking commentary on the text: "Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

SMALL-POX AMONG SOLDIERS.

David's Island Placed in Quarantine—Nobody Allowed to Leave the Island.

On Thursday afternoon David's Island, situated on Long Island Sound, at a distance of twenty-seven miles from this City, was placed in a state of quarantine by Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the Department of the East, on account of a small-pox epidemic which has broken out among the soldiers of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, stationed there under the command of Col. BOMFORD. Up to the present moment there have been eight cases, and all of the most malignant character, and it is feared that many new cases may be expected from one hour to another.

The regiment is about 900 strong, and the men are quartered in ten barracks—one-story buildings, divided from each other by a space of about fifteen feet. The accommodation of each is supposed to be for a full company of eighty men. In addition to these quarters there are eight houses for the officers, all connected. There are about forty soldiers' wives on the island, employed as laundresses, and about eighty children. Among the officers there is Gen. WALLEN.

The Eighth Regiment is the first one quartered on the island since the war. During the war David's Island was used as a hospital depot, and last October it was used as a sub-depot for Governor's Island, during the yellow fever epidemic. Its circumference is two and one-half miles, and, roughly speaking, it is double the size of Governor's Island. New-Rochelle, in Westchester, is situated at three-quarters of a mile distant.

Directly a fresh case of small-pox breaks out, the patient is removed to the hospital.

Provisions are received from the shore, but not a soul is allowed to leave the island.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary Petitions.

Nos.
2911—Theodore Hillyer vs. Wm. M. Noe.
2981—Robert Higuet vs. George Redcrock.
2984—Moulton Mabler vs. Samuel F. Storms and George E. Bowland.

Nos.
2990—Warden A. Jackson et al. vs. Chas. H. Prindle.
2992—James Silvell et al. vs. Stephen Cromwell.

Case for Argument.

No. 2276—In re John Renn, Charles V. Culver and Lucien E. Culver.

COURT OF APPEALS—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

ALBANY, March 17.—Day Calendar for March 20, 1871.—Nos. 140, 141, 146, 160, 168, 29, 106, 113.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The arguments in the cause of the Prospect Park Commissioners *vs.* James Armstrong were closed in the Court of Appeals today. Senator Murphy, J. M. Van Cott and J. N. Taylor appeared for the Commissioners, and Samuel Hand and Hon. W. W. Goodrich for appellant. The suit is a test case involving the title to about four or five million dollars worth of property, and the right of the Commissioners to sell any land. Mr. Hand opened the case for the appellant; Mr. Van Cott followed for the Commissioners, and Mr. Goodrich closed the case for the appellant. The arguments occupied two days. The decision is reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

COLLISION.

Revenue Cutter Cuyahoga vs. *Ferry-boat Hudson City.*—This was an action instituted on the part of the United States to recover $5,000 damages against the ferry-boat *Hudson City*, by reason of a collision which occurred with the revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*. The cutter was lying at anchor in the North River, near Cortlandt-street Ferry, at the time of the collision, and it is alleged on the part of the Government that the accident occurred through the negligence of the *Hudson City*. For the defense it was claimed that the *Cuyahoga* was anchored right on the track of the ferry-boat; that she had been warned of the danger long before; that the *Hudson City* carried the United States mails, and had, therefore, the right of way, and that the damage sustained by the cutter was but trivial. Counsel submitted the points in the case, and the Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

Before Judge Jones.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Owing to improvements in the rooms of the new Court-House the Special Term of the Superior Court will be held in the General Term room, commencing today, the 18th.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECREE OF DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge NELSON, in the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Frederick Waldmeyer *vs.* Ellen T. Waldmeyer. The plaintiff is a watchman, residing at No. 329 Gold-street. He was married to the defendant in 1863, and lived with her until January last, when he abandoned her, having discovered her criminality. The defendant did not put in an appearance at Court.

SUIT ON CONTRACT.

Henry McQuilken and Peter McAvorchy vs. *John Clarke.*—This action was brought to recover $617 for certain work performed on a house owned by the defendant. The defendant admits that the plaintiffs did some work as bricklayers for his own house, in course of erection, but maintained that it was performed in such a bungling manner that the building was actually damaged by it. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $890.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111	20 N. Y. Cen. & H.	99⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	111⅜	500 do...bet. cash.	99⅜
4,000 do	111	200 do	98⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67,	111⅜	200 do	98⅜
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅜	200 do	99
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜	40000 N. Y. C. & H. Ch.	95⅜
35,000 do	109	80000 do	95⅜
10,000 do	109⅝	33 do	99⅛
500 Or. W. L. & Y.	110	200 do...bet. cash.	99⅜
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	64	50 Mich. Cen.	b3. 118⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64	100 do	118⅛
25,000 Va. 6s, R., old	63⅜	100 do	b30. 118⅛
1,000 L. S. Div. Bs.	98⅛	200 Un. Pac.	27
1,000 Pen. Int.	90	500 do...bet. cash.	27
2,000 C., C. & In. C.	105	80 Clev. & P.	113¾
2,000 C. & Ch. 2d	97	200 do	113⅜
2,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.	95⅜	200 do	b30. 113¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	84	400 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	b3. 93⅛
2,000 D., L. & W., 1st	101⅜	600 do	93⅜
200 Canton Co.	85½	200 C., C., Cin. & In.	83¼
20 do	86	12 N. J. Cen.	106¼
100 do...bet. cash.	85⅜	300 Ch. & R. I.	114
100 W. U. Tel.	84⅜	200 do	114⅛
200 do...bet. cash.	84⅜	200 do...bet. cash.	114
200 Quick. Min.	b. c. 13⅜	100 do	114⅜
100 Quick. Pf.	b. c. 20	100 Mil. & St. P.	55⅜
100 Del., L. & W.	103⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅜
200 Col., C. & I. C.	22	100 do	b3. 77⅜
400 Reading	101⅞	100 C. & M.	b3. 47⅜
100 do	102	50 do	48
300 Tol., W. & W.	85⅛	100 St. L. & I. M.	49¼
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	86	10 Ch. & A. Pf.	118

FRIDAY, March 17—P. M.

While the general run of the sales of Gold were about the same as yesterday, 111¼@111⅜ @111½ ₱ cent., the temper of the Gold Room was less firm today, influenced partly by the higher figures for the American and English Funds from London. The same cause, together with very considerable purchases in the last few days of 5-20s for transmission to Europe, affected the Foreign Exchanges on the actual business of the day, part of which was done at 109⅝ less a brokerage for 60 days London, and at 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent short sight. The rise in 5-20s in London since yesterday is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and we hear of considerable orders for the 1862 Bonds which cannot be executed in this market within limits. The 10-40s are also better in both markets, and close here at 109½ ₱ cent. Of the New Loan 5 ₱ cents., Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, made an additional subscription today, in exchange for 5-20s, of $1,500,000. We have also reason to believe that arrangements are shaping more favorably here by the representatives of the foreign Agents for the Loan, for an early considerable subscription in common between them. In our reference to certain "great houses" in London, in our report of yesterday, we certainly intended no disrespectful allusion to any party, least of all to the Anglo-American Bankers heretofore announced in connection with the Loan; nor yet to the representatives here of Messrs. BARING or Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, who have little or no discretion, as far as their principals are concerned, beyond the letter of their instructions. Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., on their own account we have reason to know, have acted in the most liberal spirit while conferring with the Treasury in common with other parties here. The sentiment to which we aimed to give decided, but respectful expression, was that the delay in the foreign arrangements, to which Messrs. BARING and Messrs. ROTHSCHILD are prominent parties, and the absence, after ten days, of all subscriptions from the other side are not respectful to the Public Credit, while the Secretary of the Treasury himself has the power, in the reserved strength of the Treasury, in Gold Coin, to make the Loan a success, at home and abroad, after it is ascertained that no co-operation is to come from the "great houses" in London referred to. On this point we have nothing to qualify. No friend of the American Government, in a matter that so nearly touches its credit, could desire to have the question held much longer in abeyance by even the proudest houses in Europe. On the contrary, a feeling of regret might soon become general that they were ever consulted.

The *Bullish* temper of the Railway Share market continues in the ascendant. Every occasional pause or reaction in prices is followed by fresh buying, and generally by higher figures and larger transactions than before. The same remark applies to some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, such as Canton Company and the Maryland Coal Companies. Western Telegraph holds firm, and the Express Companies are on the advance. Among the Western Roads, today, Rock Island took the lead in the higher market, while there was partial reaction in Lake Shore from the ton sales of yesterday. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were in large demand, and there was some business, not usual of late, in Michigan Central. Harlem recovered to 130 after the report that the Capital is soon to be raised from $8,000,000 up to $10,000,000. At the close of the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold left off weak, 111⅛@111⅛ ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 17.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	111½	111⅝
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅜	63⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	98⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅜	95⅝
Reading Railroad	102	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅞
North-west Common	80½	80
North-west Preferred	93⅛	93½
Pacific Mail	48	48
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅜
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅜
Lake Shore	99⅛	98⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48	47½
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛	55⅛
Western Telegraph	56½	56⅞
Erie	20⅛	20⅛
St. Joseph Common	90	89½
Union Pacific	27	27

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 17.

Gold receipts	$626,912 62
Gold payments	1,007,187 61
Gold balance	65,545,786 34
Currency receipts	1,302,942 16
Currency payments	201,140 63
Currency balance	7,785,774 98
Customs	416,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	108⅞
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63⅛	Alabama 5s	60
Tenn. 6s, new bds	63⅛	Alabama 8s	100⅛
Va. 6s, old	65	Ark. 6s, funded	56
Va. 6s, new bds	66⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss.	57
Va. 6s, reg., old	63	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Va. 6s, reg., '66	65	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	93⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. C. 6s, old	46⅛	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	110
N. C. Funding Act, '66, 67	37	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. Special Tax	9	N. Y. coup. 6s, '77	100
S. C. 6s	70	Ill. War Loan	100
S. C. Jan. and July	69⅜	N. Y. reg. 6's' Loan	107⅛
S. C. April and Oct	69⅜	N. Y. coup. 6's' Loan	107⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal Bs., '72	105
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal Bs., '73	105
Louisiana 6s	69⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal Bs., '74	107
La. new bds	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal Bs., '75	107
La. 6s, new Fl'ting D't	64	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
La. 6s, levee bds	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
La. 8s, levee bds., '75	85	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99
California 7s	101⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '75	109
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	99
Rhode Island 6s	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	T. & W. Equip. bds.	79⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. con	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Han. & Nap. 1st M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	85	Gt. West. 1st M., '85	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100⅛	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	85⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	99	Ill. & So. 1st M.	80
Erie 1st M. Ind.	94	Chi., R. I. & P.	92⅝
Erie 7s, 2d M., '79	91	Morris & Essex 1st M.	103
Erie 7s, 3d M., '83	90	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 4th M., '80	85⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 7s, 5th M., '88	81⅜	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	87	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	102
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '65	102⅛	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	103⅜	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	93¼
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	98	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	90
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82, 113		Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
C., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	81
M. S. & N. I. S. F. ₱ c.	101⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	95
Pac. 7s, gua. by M.	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95⅛
Cen. Pacific bds.	95⅛	Ohio & Miss. con.	88⅜
Union P. 1st M. bds.	83⅛	Dub. & S. City 1st M.	94
Union P. L. G. 7s	76⅛	Peninsula R. R. bds.	89
Union Pac. inc. 10s	69⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st M.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10.	94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	75⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	87
Chi. & N. W. in. bds.	94	Joliet & Chi 1st M.	106
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	87	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M.	61
C. & N. W. Con. 7 ₱ c. c.	88⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	85
H. & St. Jo. Con.	102⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83⅛
Lack. & Western bds.	100	Tol., P. & W. 2d M.	68
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	103⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 8s	87
Del., L. & W. ex.	92⅛	B., H. & E. guar.	20
T. & W. 1st M. St. L. d.	80⅛	Cedar F. & M. 1st M.	82⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	87⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Market	126
Manhattan	155	Nassau	108⅛
Merchants'	115	Shoe & Leather	158
Mechanics'	136	Corn Exchange	127
Union	140	Continental	94
America	120	St. Nicholas	114
City	200	New-York County	225
Phenix	110	Importers' & Traders'	160
North River	55	Park	157
Tradesmen's	102⅛	Manuf. & Merchants'	108
Fulton	145	Central National	107
Greenwich	216	Fourth National	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Ninth National	111
Mechanics' & Traders'	138	Tenth National	115
National	120	Orientals	100
Merchants' Exchange	102	Gold Exchange	70
Leather Manuf	200	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	99
Seventh Ward	107	Del. & Rnd. Canal	118
State of New-York	104	Pennsylvania Coal	216
Commerce	119	Maryland Coal Co	34
Mech. Banking Ass.	113	American Coal	42½
Broadway	290	Spring Mount. Coal	42
Ocean	121	Union Co. Bait.	30
Mercantile	125	Cons. Coal of Md.	33½
American Exchange	116	Cumb. Coal & Iron	33
Pacific	176	West. Union Tel.	56⅛
Chatham	120	Mariposa Mining Co.	2
Bank of the Republic	112	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	10
Bank of N. America	104⅜	Mar. Min. Trust. Ctfs.	20
Hanover	102⅛	Adams Express	69⅜
Irving	121	Wells, Fargo Express	62
Metropolitan	131⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	2
Citizens'	120	Am. M. U. Express	47⅜
People's	145	United States Ex.	47⅜
Grocers'	114	Pacific Mail S. Co.	43⅛
East River	114		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101⅝
City 6s, new	101¼	101½
Camden and Amboy	116¼	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61½
Reading	101⅞	102
Lehigh	60	60¼
State Penna. Preferred	40⅜	40⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅜
Northern Central	40½	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	35
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88⅜

Attention is directed to the Chicago and Alton guarantee of the First Mortgage Bonds of the "Louisiana and Missouri" extension of the Chicago and Alton line. Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co. are the Bankers of the Company.

We are requested to say that the advertisement in the TIMES of this (Friday) morning of the dissolution of HUTCHINSON & BROAS was without proper authority, and has been withdrawn.

We have received from the Custom-house the official return of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending March 14, which gives the aggregate currency value of $3,649,885.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. March 11, 1871.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST.

There remain but 200 miles to be completed, of which nearly half is graded, to unite the unfailing navigation of the Atlantic coast with that of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at a favorable point. Roads projected, or now in progress, will connect it, by a short line, with the principal railroad centres of the West.

The road already possesses a PROFITABLE LOCAL BUSINESS, and its advantages as a GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. CHEAP FUEL.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio River.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous South-western through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest* from Nov. 1.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, (427 miles of main line,) franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

Coupon or Registered Bonds, in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,

and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, March 11, 1871. LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, MONDAY, March 27, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. L. SCUDDER, } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds retur

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURA. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—ROMANCE AND REALITY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR. Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WILLIAM TELL. (German Opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists—Miss Marie Krebs, Mrs. Gulager, Michaelsi, and Mr. Randolf.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT. Artists—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Pauline Maininger, and Messrs. Leoni, Hess, Berguer and Bergmann.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock. POPULAR CONCERT. Artists—Mr. James M. Webb, Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss Sanger, Mrs. Ayres, Mr. Clark, and fine chorus.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* regards the work of the London Conference as one of peace and right. A St. Petersburg journal also regards the result of the Conference with satisfaction. The Italian Minister of Finance, excusing the non-presentation of the budget, said there was a deficit of 275,000,000 lire, and proposed to increase the issue of bank notes by 150,000,000, and the taxes ten per cent. over present rates. Cardinal ANTONELLI has sent a fresh note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbances in the Jesuit Church. Mr. ODO RUSSELL is to return to Rome to arrange the business of the British Legation, the duties of which are to be performed by the British Minister at Florence....The Czar has accepted the Colonelcy of the First Prussian Guards. Friendly letters have been exchanged between the German Emperor and the Czar. Herr FABRICE remains in France to represent Count VON BISMARCK until the execution of the preliminaries of peace. The Emperor reached Weimar, on his way to Berlin, on the 16th. A demonstration in honor of the release of France from the Prussians is in preparation in the Austrian Province of Styria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University Tests bill passed to a second reading in the British House of Lords on Thursday night. Last night a Peer stated that of 300,000 barrels of gunpowder in the Government arsenals, all but 800 barrels was worthless, and that the Government had been paying for pebble powder twice its cost in its own shops. In the House of Commons the debate on the Army bill was resumed, and the second reading of the bill was carried. The work of the Black Sea Conference was to have been presented to Parliament last night....The Cambridge and Oxford crews are practicing daily on the Thames for the race on the 1st of April.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President presented a message from the President in response to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S resolution, which was to the effect that New-Jersey was the only additional State which had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment since the issue of the Proclamation. Senator JOHN W. JOHNSTON, re-elected from Virginia, was introduced and sworn into office. A bill was introduced, but not voted on, for the removal of the disabilities of Senator elect ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina. A bill curtailing the mortgaging powers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was passed. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities of all persons, except Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives who left Congress. It was referred to appropriate Committee. Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution concurring in the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the South. After some amendments and suggestions had been made, the resolution went over. The additional appropriations were discussed briefly and adopted. Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution was again taken up, the author having modified it. Mr. SUMNER made some objections to its passage, when the Senate adjourned, after a brief Executive Session.

In the House, yesterday, some condemned cannon were donated to the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts asked, but failed to receive, unanimous consent to print his bill for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens. Mr. PLATT introduced a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act making enlisted aliens in the army and navy naturalized citizens. After some debate the resolution was passed by a vote of 165 ayes to 8 nays. The House took up the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to determine the form and device of stamps in his department. Mr. BUTLER caused some confusion in the business by demanding the call of States for bills and resolutions, in order to introduce his bill for the protection of loyal citizens. He was defeated in this effort by repeated motions for adjournment, which finally prevailed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill to regulate the collection of Harbor-masters' fees in New-York was lost in the Senate, yesterday, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. The bill to regulate Coroners' inquests in the City and County of New-York, and to appoint a clerk to Coroners, was passed. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening. In the House the Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill was reported from the Railroad Committee with amendments, and after debate was passed by a vote of 102 to 11. The Governor returned with objections the bill authorizing the appointment of an additional Clerk in each of the nine District Courts of New-York, at a salary of $6,000, and the veto was sustained. A large number of bills was reported. Another attempt on the part of Mr. GOODRICH to direct the Railroad Committee to report the Erie Classification bill, failed through the opposition of Democratic members. The Assembly adjourned to Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The Rockland County Print Works, at Haverstraw, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000.

A mortgage of the franchise and chattels of the Southern Pacific Railroad for $98,000,000 was recorded, yesterday, in San Francisco.

JAMES GALE, President of the Essex National Bank of Haverhill, Mass., died suddenly yesterday.

Chief Engineer ANDREW LAWTON, United States Navy, died, at his residence at the Navy-yard, yesterday morning. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the navy, as Third Assistant Engineer, in June, 1860.

A freight train and locomotive collided yesterday at Rochester, when both the locomotives were demolished and several cars smashed. The wreck took fire, and resulted in heavy loss to the Central Railroad Company.

The flood in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Cal., greatly damaged fences and bridges, and in some cases houses and other improvements were swept away.

The New-Hampshire returns are nearly all in. WESTON falls of election by the people by 152 votes. The House will probably stand 163 Republicans to 167 Democrats, while the Senators stand five Republicans to six Democrats. The three Democratic Congressmen are considered elected.

E. S. ALFORD, confidential clerk for BARCLAY, BRUCE & Co., of Buffalo, has absconded in consequence of a defalcation of nearly $30,000, concealed for four years by false entries.

A Washington dispatch says the subscriptions to the new loan, yesterday, foot up two and a quarter millions.

JEFF. DAVIS being in Montgomery, Ala., last evening on business, was serenaded by a large crowd of people. He returned thanks for the compliment, but disappointed his audience by avoiding public matters.

Mr. SEWARD left Calcutta, India, on Monday last for Bombay, where he will be the guest of the British officers. His health is good.

President GRANT and wife left Washington, yesterday, for Philadelphia, and will return to the national capital on Monday.

The Pennsylvania boiler-plate manufacturers held a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday, and decided to advance the price of plate-iron three-eighths of a cent per pound. The advance has been forced by a recent strike of the Schuylkill miners.

The Anthracite and Bituminous Coal-miners' Associations have formed a coalition by the establishment of a new society. A general suspension by the bituminous miners is expected at an early date.

Democrats and Republicans.

The real masters of this City wanted it yesterday for their own purposes, and they took it. Such streets as they did not happen to need they graciously allowed Americans to use—but otherwise "New Ireland" was taken possession of by men from "Ould Ireland," and the American was hustled into the side streets. The traffic along Broadway, and the main avenues through which the cars run, was completely suspended. It is the second time within a few weeks that the public have been taken by the neck and shoulders, as it were, and turned out of their own property. The entire civic administration is placed at the disposal of our Irish friends, from the Mayor to the Police—the Mayor, indeed, is largely responsible for what he must know is a great abuse of law and authority. "It would be curious to know," says the *Express*, how many of the people now inhabiting the United States "are Irish, or the sons and daughters of Irish parents." It would be still more curious to know what degree of freedom will be allowed to the true American when the Irish have obtained the same ascendency over the National Government, which they have secured without a struggle over that of New-York. If we may judge from our own experience, the Irish are no gentle masters when they have gained the upper hand. They do what they think proper with New-York, and we hope men of business and private citizens, who yesterday had their chief streets taken from them, admire the arrangement. But, as a correspondent recently told them, "Av they don't like it, they can lave it."

We wish that those persons at a distance who talk about Democracy in a *dilettanti* fashion, and think that it would not be bad for a change, and that it would be as well to give the country over to the Democrats by way of taking vengeance for Mr. SUMNER, &c., could have been eye-witnesses of the condition of this City yesterday. We should like them to have seen their rulers face to face. Of course it will be said that the Democrats of this City are not fair samples of the Democrats in other parts of the country. But Tammany rules the Democracy everywhere, and the men we saw in the streets yesterday are the motive power of Tammany, and therefore they are fully entitled to be considered representative men. The truth is, that we in this City live under a Democratic government, and we see what Democratic principles lead to when they have reached their highest state of development. Wherever Democracy becomes as powerful as it is here, it will inevitably produce the same fruits which it has produced here,—those, and no other. There will be a "Boss" at the head of affairs, and a handful of rascals doing all his dirty work in consideration of having their fortunes made. It is because we know this so well, from painful experience, that we are more anxious to see Republicans maintain their ground than to see Senator SUMNER "revenged" on President GRANT, or Gen. BUTLER "get even" on Speaker BLAINE.

A long lease of power is always dangerous to those who are in the enjoyment of it, and our own party seems destined to find out that a touch of adversity now and then is necessary to brace men up for the vindication of great principles. One of the worst signs at present is the cowardice with which men calling themselves good Republicans are ascribing the blame for all that is going amiss to the President, as if leaders in Congress and elsewhere had done nothing to weaken the party. We see at present clique after clique "rallying round" this or the other "distinguished" Senator or Representative; but as for any anxiety about the country, it seems to be the last thing thought of. We asked the grumblers the other day who was the man to restore harmony to the party—who was better entitled to public confidence than Gen. GRANT? Not one of them has ventured to come out and answer the question. Several correspondents have, indeed, written to us pretending to answer it. One, who signs his letter, "A Voice from the People," says that what is wanted is the abolition of the income tax. Well, surely, Congress is the proper authority to scold about that. Another tells us that if the President would declare himself in favor of civil service reform, he would greatly strengthen himself. But it is well known that he is in favor of such a reform, and once more Congress blocks the way. The great source of weakness is that we have too many "leaders," and that they are more bent upon "paying off" their own "scores" than studying the real wants and wishes of the people. If you are going to run a muck at the President, it is only reasonable to ask you to produce the man who seems calculated to enlist a larger measure of popular support.

We earnestly hope that our friends in Connecticut will prepare to silence the premature rejoicings of the Democrats over their recent victory. On the first Monday in April they will have an opportunity of doing their part toward handing the country over to the Democrats, or keeping it under Republican rule—a rule, remember, which has been the means of reducing the debt about 20½ millions, and the interest about eleven millions, which has restored public credit, and brought gold down to 11 premium. All the abuse which can be heaped on Gen. GRANT'S administration—all the cowardly slanders leveled at his wife and children by disappointed office-seekers—cannot get rid of these facts. There they stand, big enough for the whole world to see. Under Democratic rule it is quite probable that very little of the debt would have been *paid* off, although some of it might have been *wiped* off. Let us not run any risk of this or similar dangers. We beg our friends in Connecticut to be on their guard against a Democratic surprise, and to rebuke the cravens and fanatics who are going about whining that it is all over with the Republican Party, because, forsooth, a majority of Republican Senators refused to replace Mr. SUMNER on one of their Committees.

What Has Become of the Money?

The way in which the *Evening Post*, and a good many private citizens as well, talk of the Ring at present, and of the condition of the affairs of the City in their hands, is a marked illustration of the growing confusion of the public mind on some points of the last importance, not only as regards the proper administration of the Government, but as regards the maintenance of even a decent standard of commercial morality. That it should even seem necessary to say what we are now going to say, is, indeed, one of the most extraordinary phenomenon of the crisis through which we are passing. It must be remembered that the one important question of all municipal administration is—What becomes of the money? The ends of municipal administration ought to be few, simple, and homely. They are to repair, clean, light, and police the streets and public gardens, to supply fresh water, and prevent nuisances and pestilential diseases. The grand question of municipal politics is, therefore, whether the money collected for these purposes is expended to the best advantage? If the answer to this question be in the affirmative, all is right; if it be in the negative, or if there be no answer, all is wrong.

It is nothing to the purpose to tell us that TWEED has repaired the docks, or improved the Fire Department, or put the public parks in order. What we want to know is whether what he has done has cost all the money he has received, and whether for what he has received he might not have done more. It is on the answer to these questions that it depends whether his administration can be pronounced a satisfactory one or not. If, for instance, a club was inquiring into the way in which its affairs had been managed by its steward, it would be useless for the steward to take these members over the house, and show them the new carpet he had put down in one room, and the new furniture he had put into another, and the additions he had made to the stock of china. They would be considerably amused if he then made his bow and asked them if they were satisfied. They would say that this was all very well, but what they wanted to know was what it all cost, what the prices of these things were, and whether they might not have been procured at less, and whether anything of the annual income remained over after they were bought, and if so, what had become of it. Or suppose the President of a bank at the annual meeting showed the directors the new fittings, desks, safe and wash-stand, and then asked with a chuckle for re-election? We are almost ashamed to illustrate such an absurdity so freely, but in the present state of the public mind there seems no help for it.

There is another view of the matter, however, which reveals still more clearly the growing demoralization of opinion in this City on subjects of the highest moral as well as commercial interest. If there be one principle on which the whole system of social morality rests more decidedly than on another, it is the principle that nobody shall handle other men's money without regularly and minutely accounting for it. The usages of society call for this imperatively, and have called for it ever since the dawn of civilization, and these usages are everywhere incorporated into positive legislation. Custom and law say always that if you handle other men's goods, you are, *ipso facto*, his trustee or steward, and must set down in black and white, for his information, what disposition you have made of every cent of it. This is a cardinal rule of all administration, whether political, municipal, charitable or commercial. It is a rule, too, so deeply imbedded in our ethics, that the mere failure of a trustee to offer an account is looked on as presumptive evidence of inability to render it; and, indeed, is treated as in itself an offense, no matter what the state of the accounts may really be. Where money is involved, nothing is taken for granted, and nothing is left to any man's character. WILLIAM E. DODGE, or PETER COOPER, or Bishop POTTER, or Dr. ADAMS, is expected, if he gets other people's money into his possession, to say what he has done with it, just as promptly and clearly as CHARLEY SPENCER, or HANK SMITH, or TOM FIELDS.

This being the case, let us suppose—to recur to our illustration of a bank—that the President was for two years to refuse to render any account whatever, but was to pay over to the stockholders a moderate dividend each year. Let us suppose that a great outcry being raised by the stockholders, and there being danger of a run, he was to call in two or three merchants—who were under deep obligations to him for bills discounted—one morning, and show them transcripts from his books, and let them peep into his safe; and that they were then to sign a certificate that all was right. Does anybody believe the stockholders, and depositors would be reassured? Would they not still call for the accounts, and treat the examination as a most impudent and insulting farce? Suppose, however, that when they were in the midst of their indignation, the *Evening Post* were to publish a statement, that within two years the President had paid dividends amounting to ten per cent. on the capital, and had built a new and very commodious bank building, and let the offices on the upper floors most advantageously, and challenge everybody to deny it. Suppose that the enraged stockholders were to take no notice of this statement, not having the least reason to doubt it, and not seeing what bearing it had on the case, and were still to clamor for the accounts, and prepare to take legal proceedings against the offender. And suppose the *Post*, after waiting two or three weeks and getting no response, were again to call attention to the statement, proclaim that it had not been denied, and, therefore, give the world to understand that the President was an honest gentleman who was greatly maligned—what should we all say? Would not the shareholders, after one grim laugh, feel disposed "go for" the editor of the *Post*, and scare him into common sense and decency?

What is there about City affairs that leads even respectable men in dealing with them to forget the commonest rules of morality and finance? TWEED, SWEENY, DICK CONNOLLY, and HALL have been spending enormous sums of other people's money during the last two years. They are commanded by law, and directed by common honesty, to render their accounts quarterly. They have rendered no accounts during all that time. They are, therefore, presumptively rogues, no matter what use they have made of the money; and when a man incurs a presumption of roguery, his books have to be examined *suspiciously* by indifferent parties, and not amicably by persons under obligations to him. So long as he persists in refusing to submit his books to such inspection, or to render the account, the question is not what have we against him, but why is he not taken to jail; and his having repaired a wharf, or paved a street, or been useful at fires, is no more an answer to the charge against him than it would be to allege that he has given his wife a new dress, or bought a pony for his child.

How to Get Rid of the "Shysters."

The expressed determination of Judge BEDFORD, and the prompt action of Justice DOWLING, in the case of the "shyster" HAGSTADT, who was on Thursday sent to the Penitentiary for attempting to extort money, will go far toward ridding our lower Courts of the harpies who infest them. But this, after all, is not striking at the root of the evil. Punishment may frighten, but it will not reform these wretches; and their nefarious practices, hampered or perhaps stopped for a time, will be resumed when the gust of judicial indignation has blown over. It is a misfortune that, for the most part, the administration of justice in our Criminal Courts varies from lax indulgence to spasmodic severity, usually as short lived as it is capricious. We do not mean to depreciate in advance the well meant efforts of the Justices of General Sessions to rid their tribunal from the rascalities of a class of knaves who have long been its reproach. But we should feel better satisfied of an ultimate and lasting reform, if these "shysters," instead of being punished on detection, were at once and bodily ruled out and disbarred.

The great majority of them are not regularly admitted attorneys. It is not necessary to be a member of the Bar in order to practice in these lower Courts. And this, undoubtedly, is the main cause of the abuses which it is now attempted by a very inefficient process to remedy. Admission to the Bar implies, in this City, unfortunately, neither capacity nor integrity. But late examinations of candidates have shown a growing tendency to strictness in both these respects, and the time may come when membership of the New-York Bar will carry with it its old proud guarantee of probity and learning. Even as it is, the chances in these particulars are all in favor of the licensed as against the unlicensed practitioner, and there is no good reason why a diploma should not be a requisite to practice in the Police and District Courts as well as in the Courts of Record. In the former cases are often tried involving important principles of law, and, for the young attorney, they would furnish an admirable school, if they were not so pre-empted, as it were, by the shysters, often in collusion with the officers of the Court, that respectable lawyers are fairly crowded out. Thus, these minor tribunals repeat in miniature the abuses of the Ring, which, it is more than whispered, share and monopolize the business of some of the higher Courts, and the favor of their Judges.

This, then, seems to be the true way to reach that reform at which the Tombs Justices aim. Let only properly licensed attorneys be admitted to practice in these as in other Courts, and we shall then look to the Bar Association, and the Term examiners, for such action as will make this exclusiveness something more than an imaginary safeguard.

Progress of Reconstruction in France.

Business, pleasure, and politics are returning to their old grooves in France. Rouen begins to buy cotton again, and Lille talks of absorbing the denationalized manufacturers of Mulhouse. The organ of the Paris Jockey Club is out again, and the Bois de Boulogne, all defaced as it is, will soon be gay with the sport furnished from the stables of LA GRANGE and ROTHSCHILD, and the other noble patrons of the turf. The loss of Imperial splendors may be felt on the course for some time, and the vanished *parvenus* of the Empire may make the betting ring less lively; but even Republican Paris will have wealthy idlers enough to restore the glories of the grand stand, and its women will, in spite of the broken sceptre of EUGENIE, continue here and elsewhere to teach the world how to dress. A section of north-eastern Paris remains the solitary exception to national tranquillity and popular acquiescence in the new Government. There are indications that the handful of insurgents who remain posted behind thirty cannon on the Place de la Vosges, wish for nothing better than to be quietly surprised and got out of the way. The quick Parisian perception of the ridiculous seems to have made them heartily ashamed of their mock heroics, and as the authorities have hitherto refrained from shooting them down, they are not unnaturally anxious to be relieved from their very cheap attempt at revolution. Nothing could show more conclusively how much Paris has learned since 1848 than the utter abortiveness of every effort made to discredit the national policy of moderation and patience. The country is quite as destitute now as it was then of either great men or great measures, but the people have faith in its own representatives, and have been too cruelly betrayed in the past, alike by Socialists and Imperialists, to be led astray by the machinations of either.

Judging from the measures hinted at in late telegrams, the Government of M. THIERS is prepared to act with vigor and firmness. Inflammatory journals are summarily suppressed, and a guarantee is to be demanded from political newspapers, amounting to some five thousand dollars before even their publication obtains official sanction. The wisdom of this last provision, save as one calculated to meet a special emergency, may fairly be questioned, but its promulgation is sufficient evidence that the coalesced Orleanists and Republicans who now rule France have no misgivings as to their possession of the public confidence, nor as to the certainty of being able to enforce their own decrees. The financial credit of France is, at this moment, the most vital of all requisites for her renewed prosperity. Anything like faltering or temporizing with the elements of misrule, on the part of her rulers, would inevitably be fatal to this. The peasantry will support a strong Government, even if it is a trifle arbitrary, and foreign nations will accord it respect and confidence. If moderate republicanism can prove its fitness to stand as a bulwark against personal usurpation on the one hand, and socialistic chaos on the other, it will be the means of opening up for France an era of material and social progress without precedent in her history. M. THIERS and his colleagues have before them a great work and a great responsibility, and all present indications combine to show that they have an adequate conception of both.

A Truly Patriotic Citizen.

Most people have heard of the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian Dome, and can bear witness, with the tyrant in the play, that the fame of the incendiary of Diana's Temple outlives that of its architect. A gentleman in Medford, Mass., seems ambitious of a somewhat analogous distinction. Mr. "SOL. HEWES SANBORN"—for such is his name—does not, to be sure, contemplate any wrong to others in his attempt to immortalize himself; and herein he shows his marked superiority over his classical forerunner. But the same heroic resolve to be famous at any cost appears to animate Mr. SANBORN no less than the Greek, although we question whether it will be crowned with a like glorious realization.

The process by which the desired end is to be compassed is, we believe, as original as it is peculiar. Mr. SANBORN has made and recorded a will, the terms of which, if carried into effect, ought certainly to cause his name to be known far and wide. He first bequeathed his body to Profs. LOUIS AGASSIZ and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, of Harvard University, with the request that it shall be prepared "in the most scientific and skillful manner known in anatomical art," and placed in the museum of anatomy attached to the aforesaid institution. Of his skin, however, Mr. SANBORN requires two drum-heads to be made, which are to be presented to his "distinguished friend and patriotic fellow-citizen, WARREN SIMPSON, drummer, of Cohasset," on condition that he shall beat, or cause to be beaten, on the said drum-heads, the national air of "Yankee Doodle," at the base of the monument on Bunker's Hill, "at sunrise on the 17th of June, annually." Moreover, on one of the drum-heads is to be inscribed "Pope's Universal Prayer," and on the other, "The Declaration of Independence," as it "originated in the brain of its illustrious author, THOMAS JEFFERSON." The parts of his body useless for anatomical purposes, Mr. SANBORN desires, to quote his own words, to be "composted for a fertilizer for the purpose of nourishing the growth of an American elm to be planted, or set out, in some rural public thoroughfare, that the weary wayfaring man may rest, and innocent children playfully sport beneath the shadow of its umbrageous branches rendered luxuriant by my carcass." It further appears that no fewer than forty years ago this testator assigned his body, after death, to the "Hall of Science," established in New-York by FRANCES WRIGHT. That institution having ceased to exist, Mr. SANBORN has felt called upon to make a fresh disposition of his lovely remains, which he has accordingly done in the manner described.

The gentleman who makes this singular will is a hatter by trade—a fact which to those familiar with old proverbs may suggest suspicion. Those who know him, however, say that he is eccentric only, and that he is a man of excellent attainments. Of course divergency from the beaten path always arouses prejudice, and it may possibly be objected that some expressions in the document we quote might warrant a doubt of its standing good in law. It is not wise, notwithstanding, to be easily led away to positive conclusions by what on the surface looks equivocal or obscure. Perhaps in the notion Mr. SANBORN thus plainly sets forth of being useful to his fellowmen after death, and of reproving the prevalent unwillingness to be so, he may be actuated by a nobler motive than at the outset we gave him credit for. Certainly, such a treatment of human remains as he proposes at the end of his will, while shocking most sensitive natures, might have advantages over the practice of crowding bodies under churches or other objectionable places, to generate miasma; or even over the cremation practiced of old, and employed in the case of the poet SHELLEY. We cannot, however, approve of the drum-head part of the business, even with the recommendation of the proposed engrossments. There are plenty of sheep-skins to be had for the purpose without resorting to a calf-skin; and there are many ways in which Mr. SANBORN may show how pachydermatous he is, and devices whereby he can make a noise in the world, without consummating a scheme which, however neat and striking, would be sure to disgust more than it would edify.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. BUTLER, on Thursday, denounced coalitions with Democrats as the unpardonable sin against party allegiance. Gen. BUTLER, on Friday, supported a motion for adjournment, offered by a Democratic member, in the interest of Democratic opposition to any consideration of the joint resolution on the state of affairs in the South. "I wanted to see where our country would go if we continued to follow the Democratic lead," said Mr. BUTLER, in reply to Mr. KELLEY, in Thursday's debate. Doubtless the vote of yesterday was a renewal of the experiment made in reference to the resolution on the salt duty, and may serve to confirm the gloomiest forebodings of the elected of the Fifth District of Massachusetts. For Mr. BUTLER to belie his own professions within twenty-four hours, is putting the patience of his friends to a very severe test.

Gov. HOFFMAN has vetoed the bill providing for the increase of Tammany sinecures by the appointment of an additional Clerk in each of the District Courts of New-York. We pointed out at the time of its proposal the thoroughly iniquitous character of this measure. But why do the Governor's principles of rectitude always break down when a job involving a few millions comes before him? Why is it that nobody gives him credit for daring to veto such schemes as TWEED'S Croton bill, or his TAX LEVY scheme, should the latter be carried? The payment of such tithes of justice as is involved in the stoppage of minor swindles, will hardly compensate for the neglect of the weightier matters of law and judgment, when TWEED or Erie demands his signature.

The State Working Men's Assembly of New-York has protested against further appropriations to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, on the ground that while it is a source of loss to the State, it is a source of enormous gain to a contractor. The newly-published report of the State Commission on Prison Labor thus speaks of the earnings of the gentleman in question, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, shoe contractor, from the labor of the boys in this institution: "Counting the average number of boys in the employ of the contractor at 500, and giving the average number of men's days' work done by them at 250, there is a clear weekly profit on each equivalent of 250 full hands of $14 15, or an aggregate yearly profit on the whole of $183,875." This, be it noted, is only on a single department of the shoe contract which Mr. WHITEHOUSE has held for fourteen years, and by which he has, naturally, built up an enormous fortune.

State Senator GRAHAM, of the Orange and Sullivan District, has adopted a course which, if persevered in, will entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every friend of good government in this City. He has steadily absented himself from the sessions of the Senate during the final stages of TWEED'S Tax Levy bill, and so has, up till now, prevented its passage. We hardly share the confident belief of our correspondent as to the absolute incorruptibility of the Republican Senators, but we trust that it may prove well founded, as also that the obduracy of the Senator from Orange may be proof against all the blandishments of Tammany.

The *World* correspondent who was sent to San Domingo, (and afterward to the bottom of the sea by his broken-hearted fellow-laborers in the paths of knowledge,) bears very decided testimony in *favor* of annexation. The readers of the *World* were prepared to expect a picture of everything Dominican, in which the absurd sketches of Senator SUMNER would, if anything, be outdone. But instead of that we have everything conceded that the most ardent annexationist could desire, and the question summarily disposed of after the following fashion: "Any opposition to the annexation of the island which rests upon a doubt of its intrinsic value as a possession, is simply absurd." An indorsement of the President's policy from such a quarter forms a suggestive moral for certain Republican journals. To this testimony of the *World* there is not a single respectable exception.

Italy, according to its cable telegrams, shows her customary annual deficit, which this year amounts to two hundred and seventy millions of lira, or upward of fifty millions of dollars. The remedies proposed are exceedingly characteristic of the rough and ready finance of the new Kingdom. One is to increase the issue of bank notes, and the other is an addition of ten per cent. all round to the taxes. It is curious enough to find, in a country that has produced some of the keenest intellects the world has seen, a belief still existing among statesmen that an inflation of the circulating medium means an increase of wealth. It is only one degree less absurd to see a large increase of taxes resorted to, in order to supplement the notorious deficiencies in collecting those already imposed.

Senator GENET'S New-York Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill has passed the Legislature and most of its objectionable feature remain intact. Some slender restrictions have been placed on the power of the local authorities to sacrifice parks and public places to the necessities of the company, but these are of a very imperfect kind. It still remains what we previously defined it to be, "a bill which exposes every man's property on Broadway and Fourth-avenue, above Seventeenth-street, and the vaults already constructed, to absolute confiscation." Perhaps it is as well that property-owners in this City should have a very decided and personal experience of what Ring domination means. They have not hitherto presented a very imposing front to advances of the greedy and unscrupulous despotism that governs us. The poor suffer first. The turn of the rich is coming—that is, of the rich who have not made it "all right" with the Ring by signing certificates to their honesty.

As the English Radicals come to the front, we are reminded of the many steadfast friends of our country that their ranks include. Mr. HENRY P. WINTERBOTHAM, the new Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, occupies an honorable place among our allies in the English Parliament. The following note, sent to an educational reformer in this City, will be sufficient evidence of this, as well as of his advanced views on the subject of popular enlightenment:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged by your kind remembrance of me in sending the education report. I shall read it with much pleasure. I am so satisfied of the general truth of the principles I advocated that I am content to wait for their recognition. "More light" is my one cry for men and for nations. I have my profoundest hope and faith in the future for your country as for my own. An individual may be tempted to misuse his intelligence. I believe a nation cannot. I think every move we make here is in a right direction; but we move slowly enough. If our two countries only move harmoniously I shall be content.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
HENRY P. WINTERBOTHAM.

GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE, Esq., No. 139 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

SAD FATE OF THE MAN OF TWO HEMISPHERES.	WHAT THE MAN OF TWO HEMISPHERES THINKS ABOUT IT.
From the World, Feb. 11.	*From the World, San Domingo Letter, March 16.*
"The anxiety which has, for several days, been felt respecting the Government's war-steamer *Tennessee* begins to deepen into alarm." . . . "A very dear associate," "our accomplished fellow-laborer," is on board. "If the *Tennessee* were a vessel of the British Navy, the delay in hearing from her would be nothing very serious. Among the journalists who so-journed the expedition was one whose fate would make the loss of the *Tennessee* personal to the *World* and all its readers; should the surmises of today unhappily be realized, there has sunk with the *Tennessee* the most brilliant writer of the American Press; his numberless friends in both hemispheres will on his account feel an increased anxiety for good news of the expedition."	"It was a cruel thing to set afloat, [i. e. the story of the loss of the *Tennessee*,] for of the 600 human beings on board of this ship a great majority have wives, or mothers, or sisters on shore to be shocked and terrified by the merest shadow of a shade of a doubt as to their safety. How, then, could a public man, weighing his words, set such a thing afloat? For ourselves, who have so far suffered and suffer only in a measure from the consequences of his more than idle words, I have nothing to say. But it is not easy to think of the misery inflicted by these few brief sentences upon hundreds of loving and tender hearts without a feeling deeper and more bitter than any indignation at any personal wrong. But I have no patience to dwell upon a theme as once so personal, so painful and so provoking." [Our "accomplished fellow-laborer" is so disgusted that he declines to write a long letter, and sends only three-quarters of a column.]

Relations of the Laws of Light and Sound—Lecture by Prof. P. B. Vanderweyde, M. D.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Prof. VANDERWEYDE delivered a lecture on the relations of light and sound, and illustrated his theory by numerous diagrams. He explained the theory of sound, which he said was, like other branches of physics, of recent date. Sound moves with a velocity of about 1,100 feet a second, while light moves 192,000 miles in the same time. The inculations of sound are longitudinal, and range from 16 to 10,000 per second from the lowest to the highest pitch, while those of light are transverse and move from 450 to 850 billion vibrations in a second. The colors in light, he said, correspond with the tones in music, and the three octaves in light—caloric, luminous and chemical—with three octaves in music. The seven colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet and lavender, correspond with the notes C, D, E, F, G, A and B, which were the notes selected by the great composers for their compositions. Marches and warlike music are mostly composed in C and D, corresponding with red and orange, while BEETHOVEN selected for his Pastoral Symphony the key of F, corresponding with green. The lecturer explained the cause of the colors of the rainbow, and how we see more than one at a time. He illustrated the comparison of tone by a number of short, round sticks placed on a table, and on which he played, with a short stick in each hand, "Yankee Doodle" to the great delight of the audience, who applauded the Professor for the musical tones produced out of what he called a five-cent piano. Apparently, he said, there was no tone in a stick, but by contrasting the note produced with other notes the tone will be perceived. Finally the Doctor compared music with painting, pictures with composition, the individual musical composer with the great painters, called good

WASHINGTON.

A Quiet Day in the House—Action in the Senate on the Question of Southern Outrages—Republican and Democratic Caucuses—An Early Adjournment of Congress Anticipated—The Roger Williams Statue—Visit of Gen. Grant to Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The legislative muddle still continues. It is just as impossible, to-day, to tell what will evolve out of the mixture, as it was yesterday. The Senate proceeded to act upon the resolutions agreed upon by the Republicans in caucus yesterday, and promptly passed that which authorized the appointment of a Joint Investigating Committee. When this came to the House the latter body was amusing itself by calling the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn. Mr. DAWES at once moved to take it from the Speaker's table and pass it; but Mr. BUTLER was on his feet in an instant, and called for the regular order. Now, the regular order was to go on with the business of the morning hour, at the end of which Mr. DAWES' motion to take up the Senate resolution would be in order, and the Speaker so stated, intimating very decidedly that at the end of the hour he would give him the floor for that purpose. The Democrats were nonplussed for the moment, and did not know what to do, so HOLMAN slid in a motion to adjourn, when BUTLER and his friends, seeing that that would prevent action on the resolution, gladly accepted the Democrats for allies, and, joining them, carried the vote to adjourn, which took the House over until Monday.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

After adjournment the Democratic members of the House held a caucus to consider whether it was best to oppose or support concurrence in this action of the Senate. One class were for opposing it, on the ground that the investigation would not be fairly conducted; others thought it would be charged that they feared investigation if it was opposed. This view had the greater weight, and it was resolved to favor concurrence, with an amendment fixing December as the time for making the report, instead of the general provision now contained in it, to report at any time.

THE RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

The two resolutions which the caucus, yesterday, agreed should be offered in the Senate to-day, were duly presented. The first resolution for a joint committee of investigation was passed, at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL. The number was increased to seven from the Senate and nine from the House, which was understood as looking to the appointment of the members of the Senate, who were charged with the investigation last session. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a measure for the suppression of outrages at the South was offered in the Senate, but was laid over till to-morrow. Exactly what course it will take is not certain. It is generally expected that it will not be objected to by the Democrats, and that it will pass without much discussion. If it goes through in that way, to-morrow, the report of the Judiciary Committee may be expected. It is not unlikely that a disagreement will be reported, and the probability is based on the known views of the members of that Committee. Messrs. EDMUNDS and CARPENTER will not be present to act with the Committee. Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLING, and, of course, THURMAN, are opposed to any legislation at this session, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN would support what is called a mild measure, while Mr. POOL alone favors Mr. BUTLER's or a similar bill. There are Senators anxious to discuss the subject for the information of the country—and, whatever the report may be, several speeches are expected to be tacked on to it. But a discussion, the end of which is not to be followed by any united party action, cannot last very long, and votes for adjournment will increase with every hour of tedious speeches. There seems to be a growing impression that the Senate cannot hold together beyond next week.

MR. ANTHONY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. PATTERSON was in his seat again today, and offered a resolution for the continuance of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, which was laid over till to-morrow. The most of the time of the Senate, today, was spent in considering various amendments offered to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and after several had been adopted the bill was laid aside without final action, in order to take up the resolution of Mr. ANTHONY restricting the legislation of this session to certain specific subjects. These subjects, as named in the resolution as modified today, are the Deficiency bill, the resolution for a joint investigation of Southern affairs, and the resolution of instructions to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. SUMNER objected to passing the resolution, unless his supplemental Civil Rights bill was included as a measure for action, and, while sustaining in a speech the necessity of passing his measure before adjournment, he yielded for a motion to go into Executive Session, which was carried, and the Anthony resolution is pending for to-morrow.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House, today, was as mild as a Summer day. It was the calm after the storm. There was little disposition to do any business, and an early adjournment was effected. It is exceedingly probable that if no bill, such as is desired, is matured in the Senate by Tuesday next, another concurrent resolution for adjournment will be offered and passed in the House. That body is very restive, and is determined to get away as soon as possible.

THE ROGER WILLIAMS STATUE.

The statue of ROGER WILLIAMS has not yet been unveiled to the public, but today Architect CLARK had the covering taken off for a few minutes, to permit a view to some members of the Committee on Public Buildings, Senator SPRAGUE, and one or two others. Before the covering was replaced the old Hall of Representatives was nearly filled with people, who had been quickly attracted to the place. The brief sight that was permitted kindled more genuine enthusiasm than has ever been excited by any similar spectacle in the Capitol. The statue stands by the side of the preceding gift of Rhode Island, the statue of Gen. GREENE, and a Senator of refined taste and culture remarked that Westminster Abbey contained no two finer sculptures. The costume is that of the early colonists of ROGER WILLIAMS' time, and is disposed with extreme gracefulness, and is picturesque beyond description. The pose of the figure is admirable, the right hand is slightly extended, and the left arm holds to the breast a volume. The face, purely ideal, is as fine as nature ever produced, and is a perfect embodiment of a sublime and refined enthusiasm. Strength and delicacy are wonderfully blended, and the poetic, imaginative view of the character of the Founder of Providence Plantations is completely realized. Every detail of the statue is carefully and conscientiously elaborated, and the work cannot fail to rank with the foremost of ideal sculptures of modern times. The value of this art gift of Rhode Island to the nation cannot be overestimated, both for its intrinsic worth and as an example for the imitation of the other States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GOVERNMENT STAMP-PAPER.

There is an error in the published statement that the paper specimens to be submitted to Mr. CARPENTER, with a view to a selection for printing the adhesive stamps, were to be in similitude of the fibre paper now in use by the Government, as any imitation of that paper would be a violation of the law, and subject the party offending to ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

CONVERSION OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

A large number of banks and bankers of New-York, representing $200,000,000 of capital, have recently, in a formal manner, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes by issuing therefor, at the option of the holders, bonds of the denomination of $1,000, and in multiple to be made payable on demand in said legal tender notes, which shall be held for the purpose of such reconversion, the bonds to bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, and also that permission be granted to the national banks to count said bonds in reserve, required to be kept by law. This proposition includes the substance of Gen. BUTLER's bill.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. GRANT left Washington in the noon train today for Philadelphia. The President will return on Monday morning, and Mrs. GRANT will visit New-York before returning. In consequence of the President's absence, no Cabinet meeting was held today.

Gen. WILLIAMS, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Washington to-night for Chicago and other places in the West on important official business.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Miscellaneous.—Richard Crowley, United States Attorney, Northern District of New-York; John A. Gardner, United States Attorney for Rhode Island; Volunteer Lieut. Henry O. Keene, to be Lieutenant in the regular navy, on the retired list; mate Edward H. Bradbury, to be master in the regular navy, on the retired list.

Land Officers.—William Stephens, to be Register at Walla-Walla, Washington Territory; Lot S. Bayless to be Surveyor-General of Dakota Territory; A. S. Prather, to be Receiver at Harrison, Ark.; George Merrill, to be Receiver at Topeka, Kansas.

Indian Agents.—E. M. Gershon, Washington Territory, Neah Bay Agency; G. S. Chase, Creek Agency; F. B. Wilson, Pension Agent at Fairfield, Iowa.

Postmasters.—Elijah Bond, Macon, Ga.; Charles Seymour, La Crosse, Wis.; Ida Lovejoy, Princeton, Ill.

Consuls.—George E. Bergen, of North Carolina, at Pernambuco; Baimsal E. Kingman, of South Carolina, at Brindisi; Thomas F. Wallace, at Bogota.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—M. H. Lawrence, Twenty-fifth District of New-York; George G. Haskins, Twenty-ninth District of New-York; William Z. Ransom, Sixth District of Missouri; Thomas J. Henderson, Fifth District of Illinois; B. T. Beauregarde, Second District of Louisiana; William S. Brown, Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—D. S. Lewis, Fifth District of Virginia; Henry S. Glover, Second District of Georgia; James T. Ropier, Second District of Alabama; John J. Sandborn, Collector of Customs at Huron, Mich.; John Bowles, Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; Francis Wells, Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Ebenezer Dumont of Indiana, to be Governor of Idaho Territory; William S. Chichester, Surveyor of Customs at Lavaca, Texas; Madison E. Hollister, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

W. H. Cheesebrough, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida; Dacius S. Wade, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; William McMichael, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Walter H. Smith, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; R. B. McPherson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Texas; William S. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois; Edwin Ellis, Indian Agent for Washington Territory; A. S. Prather, Receiver, at Harrison, Ark.; Charles A. Cook, Receiver for the Arkansas Valley District, Colorado; N. Hastings, Register for Arkansas Valley District, Colorado.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE HILL TESTIMONIAL.

The testimonial concert given to Mr. U. C. HILL, comes off at the Academy of Music tonight. A combination of features has been arranged such as should prove exceedingly attractive. Miss KELLOGG heads the list of the vocalists, and Miss PAULINE NININGER will also sing. Mr. S. B. MILLS will lend his powerful aid at the piano, and, among others, Messrs. HESS, BERGNER, HOCH, BERGMANN, LIESEGANG are to assist instrumentally, and Mr. LEONI vocally. An orchestra of great proportions will be in attendance, and will include, we are assured, the whole force of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies. Herr CARL BERGMANN is to conduct, and the selections of the occasion will be uncommonly brilliant and diversified. Under these circumstances the audience should be one of remarkable numbers, and we doubt not the concert will take rank as among the most successful of the season. We hope sincerely that such will be the case.

NILSSON MATINEE.

The only Nilsson matinée concert to occur in New-York for some weeks takes place at Steinway Hall this afternoon. All the artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH's troupe will appear.

MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S PERFORMANCE.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI has just returned from Boston, where he gave three concerts with a success which has induced him to resolve upon beginning a fresh series at the Music Hall. This afternoon he will be heard at Association Hall. The popular pianist will have the co-operation of Miss MARIA BRAINERD and of several other artists. The entertainment will be commenced at 3 o'clock.

MISS KREBS' RECITALS.

Miss KREBS' usual Saturday piano recital is to take place this evening at Steinway Hall. Mrs. GULAGER, Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, Signor BUITRAGO and Mr. L. DACHAUER are to contribute to the programme.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, the well-known composer and organist of Zion Church in New-York; Mrs. E. C. EVSTAPHIENE, soprano, and Mr. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, tenor, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today, at 4 o'clock.

Theatrical.

MELODRAMA AT WOOD'S.

Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON draws large audiences, and wins much applause, in his new melodrama of "Across the Continent," now on the bills of Wood's Museum. Purely sensational pieces have evidently not yet had their day, and although the latest do not differ, even in respect of a single incident, from those best known, the impression wrought by them appears to be as deep as ever. The causes of the influence upon an average audience of "Across the Continent," and of kindred works, is not easily explained. When plays were prepared as pretexts for introducing mechanical contrivances of greater or less ingenuity, their good reception was insured by the curiosity awakened and satisfied by the momentary display of a triumph of the scene painter's and carpenter's art. But the most recent compositions of the order have not embodied this excuse for their attractiveness, and hence the increased mystery of their magnetism. A more worthless piece in the matter of construction and of dialogue than that in which Mr. BYRON acts could not well be found. We are denied to the poor consolation of praising the "effects" its story allows. There was a far better *raison d'être* for the use of the telegraphic instrument in the "Long Strike," and the spectacle of the railroad train was much more realistic in "Under the Gaslight," and in "After Dark." These, however, are the striking occurrences in "Across the Continent," and the expectation their advent excites and the pleasure they finally generate seem to amply compensate for the outlay of patience which secures attention for a lengthened and commonplace story. In "Across the Continent," the first act is occupied in laying the groundwork of a deadly hatred between *John Adderly* and the youth who is to be *Joe Ferris*. *Adderly* is the proprietor of a barroom in the Five Points, and he sows the seeds of sin and of death with unstinting hand. The whole three acts following are taken up with the struggle between *Adderly* and *Ferris*. In act the second, an under-ground picture of New-York life is shown, during the exhibition of which *Adderly* instigates a wretched Italian to murder *Ferris*, who has fallen into wearing a velveteen coat and a hat of preternatural polish, and to smoking cigars placed in a corner of his mouth—all characteristics inseparable from the genuine local "sport." The acquaintance between the Italian in question and his own brother is so slight, and the resemblance between the brother and *Ferris* so great, that the bravo strikes the former dead, while *Ferris*, in a culminating tableau, defies *Adderly*. Act the third discloses sumptuous parlors and *Mr. Thomas Goodwin*, a retired merchant. *Adderly* and *Ferris*, both changed in outward semblance, plot and counterplot anew. *Adderly* seeks to wrest from the retired merchant the hand of *Louisa Goodwin*, his adopted daughter. *Ferris* denounces *Adderly* as an assassin, and he is arrested. The curtain is raised for the fourth act on a pass in the Rocky Mountains. *Ferris* is now the keeper of a station of the Pacific Railroad, the retired merchant and his family are about to become settlers, and *Adderly* stands forth as an ally of the Piegan Indians, whom he has joined after escape from duress. Aware of the presence of his enemies and thirsting for revenge, a plan is arranged for their destruction. *Ferris*, however, is made aware of his intentions, and after the Indians have cut the telegraph he connects the broken wire with a portable battery and warns the nearest guard of the peril. Tremendous fighting, of which a real pugilistic encounter is part ensues, and *Ferris* and his party are overpowered. The heat of the combat has not disturbed the equanimity of the retired merchant, for he bears himself proudly among the captives, his arms trussed behind him and a silk hat carefully adjusted over his brow. Stratagems gain needed time, happily, and at the right moment succor is brought by a train, and *Adderly*, whom it would be most inconvenient not to finally get rid of, is shot dead. Mr. BYRON, for whom "Across the Continent" was written, is a young actor with plenty of crude vigor, and an earnestness we should like to see directed to better purpose. He personates *Ferris*, and does so to the delight, we must admit, of the spectator. Mr. T. W. KEENE is *Adderly*, and he is quite as much absorbed in the representation as Mr. BYRON. It is a good thing, once engaged in an enterprise, to throw one's self, heart and soul, into it, and we are not at all disposed to blame either gentleman on account of his warmth. *Thomas Goodwin, Sr.*, and *Thomas Goodwin, Jr.*, are represented respectively by Messrs. JOSEPH SEFTON and L. J. MESTAYER. Mr. W. B. CAHILL endows with prominence a short Celtic rôle, and the principal comedy-business in the drama is transacted by Mr. J. M. WARD, whose antics as a stage-stricken negro are quite laughable. Miss ANNIE FIRMIN portrays *Louisa Goodwin*. We need only supplement the foregoing notes with the announcement that the piece is to be played nightly, and every Saturday afternoon, until further notice.

Arrest for a Robbery in Atlanta, Ga.

Some days ago, Capt. IRVING, Chief of Detectives, received information that one JOHN W. MCLEAN was wanted in Atlanta, Ga., for robbing the United States Post-office Department of $5,000. Detective EUSTACE was detailed to ascertain if the suspected man was in this City, and yesterday afternoon arrested a man who answered the description of the needed person, and he was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he denied that he was the man, and stated that he was proprietor of a billiard-saloon, corner of Broome and Elm streets. Col. WHITELEY, of the United States Secret Service, was then applied to, and he telegraphed to Atlanta; but, meantime, Detective WALLING coming in, recollected that while he was on duty in the Post-office here he had received a letter inclosing a photograph of one MCLAUGHLIN, alias McLean, who was accused of stealing a large sum at Atlanta. He produced the photograph, and it was so conclusive that the prisoner admitted his identity. He was then turned over to Col. WHITELEY, and last night was sent South in charge of one of his officers.

Working Men's Union.

The regular weekly meeting of the Working Men's Union took place last evening. The Committee on the question of allowing the printers a double representation, reported adversely, and wished that it be established as a precedent for the future that no co-operative bodies should have any representation. The question on the adoption of the report called forth a stormy debate. Mr. YOUNG desired the privilege of the floor to speak in defense of the co-operative societies, but he was refused. The adoption of the report was opposed by many on the ground that, if the report was adopted, it would be regarded as an evidence that the Union was opposed to the formation of co-operative bodies by its members. The debate became personal and vindictive, and at 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned without taking a vote.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Our Sunday edition of the 19th inst. will present several features of special interest.

First among these is a short tale written expressly for the TIMES, entitled THE WRECKER'S WAGER. This narrative, based upon actual experience, and enhanced in interest by many local details of a highly romantic district, will be found to possess very exceptional merits.

There will also be published a highly graphic and accurate account of a distinctively national department of the fine arts, under the title of AMERICAN PRINTS AND LITHOGRAPHS. The origin of landscapes, prairie scenes, trotting prints, &c., is here faithfully and amusingly detailed.

HORSEFLESH IN INDIA forms the subject of another sketch, in which the results of personal knowledge and observation are pleasantly summarized. The breeds of horses that are met with in Hindostan, together with their values and merits, as well as the sport of horse-racing in that Oriental clime, receive adequate and interesting treatment.

The interest in the marriage question continues unabated, and selections from a great mass of correspondence on the subject will be given on Sunday. Our well-known correspondent CARL BENSON has entered the lists with an incisive and characteristic letter: and other communications, from bachelors, benedicks, young ladies and old maids, will also appear.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found, as usual, to be quaint, well-digested and varied.

The comprehensive summary of home and foreign dramatic events will be found replete with its customary interest; ART NOTICES and CRITICISMS will not be wanting; crisp FOREIGN ITEMS will hold their usual place, and MILITARY GOSSIP will comprise topics of vital interest to our citizen soldiers.

The department of Current Literature will contain, in addition to the original tale above referred to, the usual selected narrative and other carefully-chosen extracts from the newest publications, native and foreign.

News by telegraph and mail received up to the time of going to press, will be found as reliable and ample as heretofore. Local topics will have their accustomed prominence, and the usual contributions of our Special Correspondents may be confidently looked for.

It is hardly necessary to remind Advertisers of the exceptional advantages presented to them by the large and steadily increasing circulation of our Sunday edition. It is received into the homes of the most respectable and intelligent classes of this and neighboring cities, and is, perhaps, more carefully read than any other Sunday newspaper whatever. In order to secure proper classification, Advertisers will find it desirable to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 17 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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NEW-YORK, March 16, 1871.

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MARRIED.

TAINTOR—TALBOT.—On Wednesday, 15th March, at the Congregational Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. William K. Hall, Mr. EDWARD C. TAINTOR, of China, and Miss JULIA PLUMMER, eldest daughter of George A. Talbot, Esq., of Stratford, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG—STEVENS.—On Thursday, March 16, at Newtown, Long Island, by C. J. Sheppard, DAVID K. YOUNG to ADDIE A. STEVENS, all of Newtown, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

AMES.—On Friday morning, March 17, WM. G., youngest son of Mary Eliza and the late Robert N. Ames, aged 38 years.

BERGEN.—At Hempstead, L. I., March 15, 1871, MARIA F., widow of the late John T. Bergen, (formerly of Brooklyn,) in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, on Saturday, March 18, at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Friends and relatives residing in Brooklyn and vicinity are requested to meet the remains at the main entrance of Green-Wood at 1 P. M.

BIRMINGHAM.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 10, J. ERSKINE BIRMINGHAM, of Bergen, N. J., aged 31 years, 11 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 271 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 18, at 2 o'clock.

CROWELL.—On March 15, H. CLIMENE, wife of E. B. Crowell, and daughter of Elihu Day, of Newark, N. J.

Her funeral will be attended on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 1,001 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DIMOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, March 16, HARRY A., infant son of Helen W. and Anthony W. Dimock, aged 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner South Broad and South sts., at 11 A. M., Saturday, March 18, 1871.

FARRELL.—On Friday afternoon, March 17, ALEXANDER D. FARRELL, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 19, at 1¼ o'clock P. M. from the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand, without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, WM. P. FERGUSON, only son of Henry C. and Louisa A. Ferguson, after a short illness, aged 3 years 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 196 Greene-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 19, at 2 P. M.

GORDON.—On Thursday, March 16, at Belleville, N. J., BENJAMIN GORDON, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, March 15, ALSON B. HAIGHT, aged 61 years.

His funeral will take place from his residence, in Mount Vernon, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. A train will leave 42d-st., on the Harlem Road, at 9 A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at West Mount Vernon, on the arrival of the train. Friends and relatives, and Hiawatha Lodge No. 434, F. and A. M., and all members of the order are invited to attend.

HOY.—At his residence, on Friday, March 17, JAMES HOY, in the 61st year of his age.

LANE.—On Friday, March 16, 1871, WASHINGTON GIRARD LANE, son of George and Amelia R. Lane, aged 8 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 150 (new number) South Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NEUSTAETER.—On Thursday morning, the 16th inst., L. W. NEUSTAETER, after a long and severe illness, at his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. D. Walter, No. 127 West 42d-st.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

PIRSSON.—At his residence, No. 10 West 16th-st., in this City, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., JOSEPH POOLE PIRSSON, aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brothers, John W. and Talbot Pirsson, and brothers-in-law, Robert S. and Francis T. Luqueer, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, on 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

VAIL.—At Newmarket, N. J., on Thursday evening, March 16, ELIZABETH G., daughter of William and Eliza Vail.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, at 12½ o'clock, and at the Baptist Church, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the Dunellen station to meet the 10½ o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

VAN WINKLE.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on the 16th March, Mrs. PETER VAN WINKLE, widow of Peter Van Winkle, formerly of New-York, in the 89th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 10½, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 11½.

F. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PHOSPHITES OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the remedy truly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

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ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CONTENTS.

"Lady Judith: A Tale of Two Continents." By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 16, 1871. The record is an official one from the plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Sixteen first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-first-street, four stories and basement, 20 by 50 and 19 by 50; JOHN MCCOOL, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Sixty-second-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories and basement, 16⅞ by 53; M. H. GROSSMAYER, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fiftieth-street, 381 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories and basement, 18 by 56; N. H. ANDREWS, owners.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-third-street, 215 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories and basement, 20 by 50; BENJ. C. WANDELL, owner.

Four second-class dwellings, south-west corner of Sixth avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; JAMES FETTRICH, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 123 Amity-street, four stories, 23 by 60; G. M. MITTNACHT, owner.

OHIO-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 110 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 45; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, four stories, 24.8¼ and 25 by 55; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 118 feet east of First-avenue, four stories, 20 by 45; E. L. BAKER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 66 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 28 by 33; ELIZA REILLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; J. S. DALE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, Nos. 245 and 247 Forty-first-street, four stories, 50 by 100; A. BENRIMO, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, 305 feet east of Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 60; ELIZABETH COYLE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Seventy-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 54; N. S. DEMAREST, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Eighteenth-street, 65 feet east of Eighth-avenue, two stories, 17 by 50; P. VAN AXTE, owner.

Four tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Second-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; AMBROSE M. PARSONS, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 68; NATHANIEL J. BURCHILL, Sr., owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 74; JOHN J. BURCHILL, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-third-street, 300 feet east of Ninth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 58; DENNIS SMITH, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Eighteth-street, 347 feet 10 inches west of Second-avenue, five stories, 33 by 60; SOLOMON GAYTON, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Madison-street, 48 feet east of Pike-street, five stories, 22.6 by 25; JOSEPH KAHN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south-east corner of Second-avenue and Eightieth-street, four stories, 25.8 and 25.6 by 60; MICHAEL L. BEGLEY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south-east corner of Second-avenue and Eightieth-street, four stories, 25.8 and 25.6 by 60; MICHAEL L. BEGLEY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-ninth-street, five stories and basement, 50 by 75; MARKS RINGOLD, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-second-street, four stories, 22 and 29 by 50; PETER JOHNSON, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 5 and 7 Exeter-place, six stories, 25 by 70; JACOB WEEKS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-third-street, 99 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories and basement, 28 by 75; THOS. KERNAN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 100 Ludlow-street, five stories, 22.3 by 64; CHRISTIAN HOERLE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 725 Suffolk-street, five stories, 25 by 52; ADOLPH and CHAS. PFEIFFER, owners.

One store and tenement, south side of Twenty-third-street, 67 feet east of Second-avenue, five stories, 33.8 by 24; OWEN DONAHOE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 27 Henry-street, five stories, 25 by 75; ADOLPHUS KOFFMAN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 315 feet east of Fourth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 56; EDWARD FITZGERALD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 266 Second-street, five stories, 25 by 75; SIMON ROSSMAN, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Allen and Hester streets, five stories, 29 by 50; F. ROLLWAGEN, owner.

One workshop, north side of Fiftieth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, one story, 18 by 27; CORNELIUS KELLY, owner.

One factory, Nos. 130 and 132 William-street, (rear,) five stories, 50 by 98; estate of A. B. SANDS, owner.

One factory, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, one story, 52 by 98; L. B. WARD, owner.

One factory, No. 209 Forsyth-street, one story, 58 by 96; GEO. . . ISHER & BRO., owners.

One factory, No. 203 East Fifty-sixth-street, (rear,) four stories, 30 by 24; JOHN J. BURCHILL, owner.

One factory, north side of Thirty-second-street, 140 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 29 by 56; R. DALY & CO., owners.

One stable, north side of Sixteenth-street, 100 feet west of Avenue B, two stories, 14 by 92; GEO. STREHL, owner.

One stable, south-east corner of Thirteenth-avenue and Bethune-street, two stories, 18 by 54; POILLON & WEIDNER, owners.

One stable, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 69 feet east of First-avenue, three stories, 25 by 63; D. & E. HUBERT, owners.

One stable, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 25 by 98.9; SCHULTZ & WARKER, owners.

One stable, No. 308 Third-street, (rear,) two stories, 22.6 by 16; PETER ROGAN, owner.

One stable, No. 33 Great Jones-street, three stories, 25.9 by 92; WILSON, GIBBS & CO., owners.

One stable, north side of Eighteenth-street, 65 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) two stories, 20 by 17; F. VAN AXTE, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Lawrence-street, 38 feet west of Tenth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 30; WILLIAM COWENS, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	94	Second-class dwellings	13
Brown-stone fronts	32	Tenement-houses	10
Ohio-stone fronts	8	Stores and tenements	19
Brick fronts	53	Factories	5
Frame building	1	Workshop	1
First-class dwellings	36	Stables	7

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 16, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

Apollo Hall, north-west corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, brick, four stories, internal alterations in parquet, &c., to be made for use of minstrel hall; Mr. GILSEY, owner.

One brick store and tenement, south-east corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, four stories, 24.8¼ by 45, one alcory to be added; OWEN DONOHOE, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 440 West Thirty-second-street, three stories, 25 by 42, store to be made on first floor and one story to be added; MICHAEL SCHMITT, owner.

Three brick stores, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Allen-street, corner Grand-street, three stories, 65.10 by 60, one story to be added to present building on Grand-street, and extension to be built on Allen-street, 40 by 63 by 88, 37 feet high; E. RIDLEY, owner.

Five brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 851, 853, 855, 857 and 859 Eighth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50, extension to be built on rear of four houses, 20 by 50, 14 feet 6 inches high, and on No. 851 extension of two stories, 26 feet high; WM. T. WALTON, owner.

One brick building, occupied as offices, No. 51 New-street, four stories, 38 by 48, extension in rear 19 by 38, 13 feet high; FRANCIS MORRIS, owner.

One brick stable, No. 141 West Twenty-third-street, two stories, 75 by 98.9, roof to be strengthened and remodeled inside; JOHN N. BRIGGS, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 307 and 309 West Forty-eighth-street, two stories and attic, 20 by 25, one story to be added to each house, with Mansard roof; J. WHITAKER, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 156 Bowery, four stories, 25 by 54, two stories to be added to extension in rear; FREDERICK ULRICH, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 22½ Catharine-street, four stories, 27 by 66, one story to be added; L. KING, owner.

One brick factory, north side Twenty-fifth-street, 34 feet east of First-avenue, one story, 84 by 32, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; SCHULTZ & WARKER, owners.

One brick store and tenement, No. 266 West Thirty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 48, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; P. BRADY, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 415 to 429 West Thirty-first-street, five stories, 200 by 100, one story to be added; WHITING, YOUNG & WARREN, owners.

One frame building, brick front, No. 7 Jones-street, two and a half stories, 22 by 32, one-half story to be added; WM. C. NEWALL, owner.

One brick shop, south side Sixty-first-street, 260 feet west of First-avenue, one story, 74.4¾ by 100, two stories to be added; W. F. SMITH, owner.

One brick store, No. 34 Ferry-street, three stories, 48 by 34, one story to be added; Roosevelt estate, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 232 West Tenth-street, two and a half stories, 17.6 by 35, one-half story to be added; LUTHER H. WESTBROOK, owner.

One frame dwelling, south-east corner Second-avenue and Eightieth-street, three stories, 21 by 27, one story to be added; MICHAEL BEGLEY, owner.

One brick factory, No. 148 Eldridge-street, three stories, 25 by 48, extension on rear 25 by 30, 40 feet high; ROBT. M. FIELD, owner.

One brick factory, No. 186 Pearl-street, four-story and attic, 25 by 120, damages caused by fire to be repaired; WM. NESBITT, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 115 to 121 East Thirteenth-street, four stories, 100 by 35, damage caused by fire to be repaired; Mr. GROTE, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 16, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Jersey-street, No. 1; W. WHITE, owner; south gable wall cracked and bulged.

Washington-street, Nos. 157 and 159; ELISHA RUCKMAN, owner; unsafe party wall between buildings.

William-street, No. 100, WM. H. NEILSON, owner; unsafe floor beams, first and third floors.

Front-street, No. 107, AMIE E. PAINE, owner; broken header and rotten beams.

Water-street, No. 77, S. B. HUTCHINGS, owner; coping on party wall loose and liable to fall.

William-street, No. 104, W. B. POST, owner; unsafe and rotten header trimmer and floor beams.

Pearl-street, No. 180, WM. B. ASTOR, owner; unsafe and cracked north wall and coping stone.

John-street, No. 40, ALFRED BECAR, owner; coping stone on westerly wall loose.

Water-street, No. 79, JOHN CASWELL, owner; south party wall bulging and coping loose.

Cliff-street, No. 26, JAS. BLACK, owner; unsafe and broken wooden cornice on front.

Water-street, No. 91, MOSES TAYLOR, owner; unsafe beams, columns and girders broken.

Murray-street, Nos. 65 and 67, JOHN J. ASTOR and HENRY DAY, trustees; unsafe and cracked walls, unsafe beams and cornice.

Thirty-seventh-street, building south side, 126 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, W. G. MORTIMER, owner; damaged by fire, remaining walls dangerously unsafe.

Fell-street, (rear,) Nos. 26 and 28, JAS. BOYD, owner; front and west walls cracked and bulged (dangerous.)

Fell-street, (rear,) No. 30, JAS. BOYD, owner; front wall and front cornice unsafe.

Fell-street, (rear,) No. 26, JAS. BOYD, owner; west wall cracked and bulged.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Maiden-lane, No. 55, John Halsey, owner; City Hall-place, No. 15, estate of George Bruce; Market-street, No. 29, George Kisser, owner; Market-street, No. 31, Stephen Lovejoy, owner; Market-street, No. 33, Francis Gregory, owner; Market-street, No. 35, Michael McCoole, owner; Front-street, No. 107, Anne E. Paine, owner; John-street, Nos. 52 and 54, Michael Moore Estate; Williams-street, Nos. 99 and 101, John D. Wendel, owner; Pearl-street, No. 184, John Tracy, owner; Water-street, No. 77, S. B. Hutchings, owner; Pearl-street, No. 186, estate of George F. Nesbitt; Centre-street, No. 6, J. & E. Jones, owner; Front-street, No. 80, A. Cotheal, owner; John-street, No. 40, Alfred Becar, owner; Cedar-street, No. 15, E. P. Davis, owner; Cliff-street, No. 26, Jas. Black, owner; Ruckers-street, No. 32, Ephraim Japha, owner; Front-street, No. 82, J. M. Shortter, owner; Front-street, No. 82, Thorne estate, owner; Water-street, No. 85, Martin Ritchie, lessee; John-street, No. 84, Eugene Kelly, owner; Front-street, No. 104, Alfred A. Douglas, owner; Grand-street, (rear,) No. 521, Butler estate, owner; Platt-street, Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Jas. O. Morse, owner; Maiden-lane, No. 114, Geo. W. Campbell, owner.

The Peace Jubilee Preparations.

The German officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Garde Lafayette, originally entirely French, but now principally composed of Germans, intend to request Col. ALLEN to order a parade of the regiment on the day of the German peace celebration, (Easter Monday.) In case the Colonel should decline to comply with the request, they propose to assist in the procession with those companies which are entirely composed of Germans. The Germans of the First Ward are making arrangements to participate in the peace jubilee, and have appointed a committee, which is to confer with the General Fest Committee. The Germans of the Eighth Ward, the German butchers of this City and vicinity, who are represented by several military organizations; the German Embroiderers' Association and other organizations are also engaged in special preparations to participate in the peace jubilee. The Germans of Newark have selected the 17th and 18th of April for a general peace jubilee, and the further arrangements have been placed in the hands of a committee organized for that purpose.

Another Attempt to Murder a Baker.

At an early hour yesterday morning three unknown ruffians entered the bake-shop of M. RANGE, No. 551 Sixth-avenue, and demanded some bread, which was furnished them. They then refusing to pay for it, HENRY KRANTZ, one of the bakers, attempted to take it away from them, when they made a deadly assault upon him, knocking him down, and one stabbing him in the right arm, inflicting, however, only a slight wound. The ruffians then fled from the shop, and none of them have yet been arrested. The wounded man was taken to his residence, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Two legal sales in foreclosure were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (March 17,) by ROBERTS & MCGURE, both by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee, as follows: Premises No. 253 Stanton-street, south side, between Sheriff and Willett streets, embracing a lot, 25 feet front and rear by 90 feet deep, (rear irregular,) upon which are two brick buildings, three and four story respectively. Upon the property are three mortgages, amounting in the aggregate to $9,200. It was purchased yesterday by Mrs. ELLA WEHRKAMP, the owner of the third lien of $6,000, for $8,700, thus showing a net decrease in this estimated value of $500. The second sale embraced a leasehold property on the north side of Clinton-place, 360 feet 7 inches west of Broadway, lot 25 by 93.11; sold to BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP for $12,000. The lease is a Sailors' Snug Harbor, for eighteen years from May, 1852, with covenants, &c. The following legal sales under the direction of the same referees, were also effected: A four-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter 13.3 by 84.6, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, adjourned until March 24; sale of house and lot north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, adjourned until March 28. JAMES M. MILLER also adjourned the Supreme Court sale, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 161 feet south of Forty-seventh-street, advertised to take place yesterday, until April 3, and the business at the Exchange was concluded.

Today at Fordham, in Westchester County, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, S. DINGEE & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, will offer at public auction several desirable dwelling-houses, together with some twenty building lots eligibly located on Central-avenue, in the town named. The sale is announced as positive and peremptory.

For next week, the last of property advertised to be sold at auction is a formidable one, and in quality, location and other particulars first-class. Full details as to all the sales projected will appear, as usual, in this column on Monday.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold at private sale, to Mr. CHARLES MALLOY, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 220 East Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, 19 by 80 by 100, for $7,350.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street, corner Pine, on Thursday, conducted quite an extensive auction sale at Hartford, Conn., at which four three-story brick houses and lots were disposed of at fair prices. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The property sold is located on Woodridge, near Shiffield-street, and the sum total of the sale reached $24,300.

Exchange Sales Friday, March 17, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick building, 3-story brick building and lot, s. s. No. 253 Stanton-st., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., lot 25x78x3x16x22x60 ..... $8,700
4-story brick house and lot, n. s. Clinton-place, 360 ft. 7 in. w. of Broadway, lot 25x93.11, lease-hold 12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, No 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 124th-st., 125th-st., 124th-st., 118th-st., 117th-st., 96th-st., 58th-st., 57th-st., 45th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE, 17TH-ST.—FOR Sale, a full-sized brown-stone high-stoop house, in excellent order and well-built; $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME FIRST-class residence on Stuyvesant-square, well built, with all modern improvements. For particulars address D. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM for sale or exchange for a house on east side. Apply to E. HALDINE, No. 94 East 30th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

W. H. FALCONER'S
Real Estate Office,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let, and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE.

$12,500—Four-story E. B. brick house in 23th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—good location.
$23,500—Three-story brick house in 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
$21,000—Full-front three-story brick house, 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.
West 22d-st., brick, high-stoop $18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem) 20,000
West 48th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease 35,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop 42,000
West 25th-st., brick 18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop 45,000
West 20th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop 40,000
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE.
Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property $30,000
East 40th-st., brick, high-stoop; will be sold cheap.
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new $5,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new.
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop 22,500
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, a very valuable and well-improved store property, situated in the centre of the leather business and fronting on two streets; size 26x250 feet. We have a responsible party who will lease for a term of years at eleven per cent. upon the price asked. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone residence in 39th-st., 25x56x100, in 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location unsurpassed; well built and in thorough repair; with or without furniture; owner about leaving for Europe. For particulars address Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.)
Store and dwelling, No. 4 West-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

A.—FOR SALE, 5TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-st., four-story house, about 26 by 98, lot 125 feet, with stable on street, forming an L 25 by 78.3; also, a printed list of houses for sale and to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—TEN OR TWENTY lots on 96th-st., which is 100 feet wide, and 97th-st., between 11th-av. and River-ide Park—formerly Stryker's Bay Hotel, suitable for a brewery, &c.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease, 25 by 100.5, 202 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st.; excavated, sewer pipe. JOHN B. COLES, 54 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
of the
DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,
will contain
AN ORIGINAL STORY
written for this paper, and several
SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, one block from Ormond-place Congregational Church, from which Dr. H. M. Scudder, of California, has accepted a call, a fine three-story high stoop and basement house, 20x40, with extension 12x16, in complete order and condition, lot 22x100; all improvements; will be sold cheap as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 67 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, or of the owner at Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE two-story basement and suberllar pressed brick house, stone trimming, modern conveniences and conservatory, all conveniences and in prime order, lot 107x19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price $7,500; $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, by very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Green-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Hull-st., Lafayette-st., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale low or to lease on favorable terms; on Ferry; large lot; substantial building; very desirable. JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE handsome brown-stone house in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; all modern improvements; moderate price and early possession. Apply to WYCKOFF & WATTS, No. 2 Montague-st.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in running order; good steam-power, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE large and very elegant residence, No. 210 Columbia Heights, Wall-street Ferry; rear overlooks the Bay. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND, NEAR THE village of Rye, Westchester County, at Milton Point, a desirable residence for both Summer and Winter, with three acres and good stable and garden attached, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, with excellent boating and bathing. To a good tenant, would be rented for the Summer, with privilege of purchase. For terms, &c., apply to or address M. GRIDLEY, Milton, or to ROBERT STUYVESANT, 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Admiral Bell, near Newburg; fine house, built in the most substantial and complete manner, containing fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; 4½ acres of ground, handsomely laid out, commanding very beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson River, inland, &c.; price, $17,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—To lease for a number of years, a large brick factory, six stories high, 200x100, containing six boilers of 75 horse-power each; shafting complete, &c.; fine engine of 125 horse-power; river and Croton water power on the premises. Our holdings in machinery suitable for any manufacturing business. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.
A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.....$50,000
A splendid private residence, Orange, N. J..... 30,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 50 acres, 2 dwelling houses..... 50,000
House and 10 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad..... 15,000

A COUNTRY-SEAT AND PLEASURE-FARM of 76 acres, equally and location unexceptionable; house, out-buildings and grounds constitute an elegant country-seat in a beautiful town on the New-Haven Railroad, near New-Haven; a rare opportunity for a prompt purchaser. Terms favorable.
SIEGEL, CHACE & CO.,
No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE most successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-seat, fronting on the water; charming location on Long Island; commodious modern dwelling, superior out-buildings, and about twenty-five acres of land. Price, $40,000. Terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE Hudson, thirty-five acres, nearly 2,000 feet river front; dwelling-house, furnished; farmer's cottage and out-houses; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at No. 172 Broadway, Washington Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. also, furnished houses and cottages to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country-seat and farm of 134 acres, in every way very desirable; residence, with 50 or 100 acres if desired. BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF country property for sale and to let, and of houses in Brooklyn, mailed upon receipt of stamp, or given upon application. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A fine residence on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; size of lot 50x200; house contains eight bedrooms; price, $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic an dasement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, villa sites, one to ten acres; college and country seat. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DOCK PROPERTY
AT
MOTT 'HAVEN,
SITUATED ON THE HARLEM RIVER AND CANAL BASIN.
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
SUITABLE FOR
MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, COAL, WOOD, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Through this property the Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River Branch Railroads pass, giving communication with all parts of the United States, North, East and West, including San Francisco and Canada.

It is located only one mile north of the Central Park, and is accessible by steam and horse railroads and steam-boat at all hours of the day and night.

The 150 trains of cars that will soon pass through it daily offers advertising facilities unsurpassed.

Several large building sites suitable for manufactories, and also small house, to lease.

For further particulars apply to
RIDER & CONKLING,
No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.
or at their office, 128th-st., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
POSITIVE SALE.
The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on West-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; house and out-houses in fine order; three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing; large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, L. H. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or
WM. S. TOOLE, No. 195 Fulton-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
FOR SALE—Eight minutes' walk from depot, a house containing eight rooms, good garret and cellar, gas throughout, well and rain water in the kitchen; price, $3,200; terms easy. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING & COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 51 Cedar-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL DEALERS.
For sale or exchange for City property.
About seven acres on Harlem River, near High Bridge. This plot would make a very valuable Lumber or Coal Yard, and as a speculation is certain to advance greatly in value. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 40 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two cords per day to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, running a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE Combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, with extra lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more unmixed advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—"Willow Cottage," a furnished house, and about half an acre, on the Beach at Clifton, near the Yacht Club-house, and about eight minutes' walk form ferry (to New-York) at Vanderbilt Landing; good neighborhood, and beautiful view of water; contains twelve rooms, bath-room, range, furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; has also a stable in rear and the valuable water-right in front.
Will be sold or leased to a good tenant.
H. L. PARMELE,
No. 32 Pine-st.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, ORANGE, N. J., one mile from three depots, containing eighteen handsome rooms; piazzas on three sides, cupola, &c.; excellent barn accommodations, buildings nearly new, in perfect order; magnificent view of Orange Mountain; five acres, (which can be subdivided, if required,) highly improved, overlooking one of the prettiest lakes in the State; abundant fruit, shade. Will take a small farm in exchange in part payment.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR Brooklyn house and lot, a first-class residence on one of the finest avenues in Elizabeth, N. J. The lot is 56x200; a stylish brown-stone front cottage, perfect order; two stories, Mansard roof, tower and wide piazza; thirteen rooms and private stair; furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, two water-closets, stationary washstands and range; terms very easy. For particulars and to see a photograph of the place, apply to the owner, No. 13 Moore-st., Room No. 25 New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Ssing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of the Hudson River and surrounding country; eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flourishing shrubs; buildings all new and in perfect order; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence situated on a corner, three-quarters of a mile from station; large house; fifteen rooms handsomely finished in hard woods; a wide English hall, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise five acres, highly ornamental and shaded with old forest-trees; coach-house, stable, and greenhouse; $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—CLINTON, N. J., AN ATTRACTIVE country-seat, completely furnished, situated three-quarters of a mile from the station, on an elevation commanding fine views; house hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; thirteen very large rooms; hall 10x42; three acres, fine shade, garden and fruit, stable and coach-house; $178 a month for the Summer, including use of horses and carriage. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Madison-av.....	Rent, $6,400
42d-st., near 5th-av.....	7,500
25th-st., near 5th-av.....	9,000
46th-st., near Lexington-av.....	2,400
40th-st., near Lexington-av..

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
China..Wednesday. Mar.15 | Aleppo..Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria..Wednes.. Mar. 22 | Tarifa..Saturday, Mar. 18
Abyssinia..Wedn.. Mar. 29 | Batavia..Thursday, Mar. 23
Java..Wednesday, April 5 | Calabria..Thursday, Mar. 30
Russia..Wednes.. April 12 | Samaria..Saturday, April 1
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$260, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Europa.....Sat. Mar. 18 | Australia....Sat.. April 8
India.....Sat., Mar. 25 | Assyria.....Sat., April 15
Columbia.....Sat. April 1 | Britannia....Sat., April 22
Jean in ANCHOR STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought there by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....80 | To Paris.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be issued here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOSEPH H. OAKLEY, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..March 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..April 5, at 6 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEAY.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN..April 26, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $26 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
March 20, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Mazatlan, Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
ARMERICA, Capt. H. C. TINKHAM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TOWNSEND..May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANSICK.....March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) April 6
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, $18 SAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
The New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakon.....Thursday, April 18
For freight or pass. apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENFRAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,
Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.
CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.
The Company is a Legal Depository.
Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, (DENVER EXTENSION.)
WANTED FOR THE SINKING FUND.
$20,000 of the above-named bonds, issue of June 20, 1869, will be purchased of the lowest bidder. Sealed proposals, naming prices flat for the above $20,000, or any part thereof, are requested, and will be opened March 20, at 11 o'clock, at my office in St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Trustee.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 397, 398, 449, 89, 77, 558, 560, 222, 422, 420, 505, 494, 482, 57, 84, 303, 554, 552, 221, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 395, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the election of three Directors for the term of three years, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and, reopened for transfers on 4th of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, WARREN RAILROAD Seven per Cent. Bonds. This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an unquestionable security.
Also, CITY OF LOUISVILLE Seven per Cent. Bonds, and EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Morigage Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next.
The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE W. GILBERT was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 950 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, H. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $15,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27, Poll open at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and to be reopened April 5.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, of middle age, with first-rate credit and some capital, desires to make an arrangement with an established house of large means, to transact their business in the Board, or would take an interest in the business; the best of references. Address T. S., Box No. 3,148, Post-office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-JERSEY property, in sums from $5,000 to $20,000. New-Jersey mortgages wanted, desire $40,000. Applications will be received from principals only.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors may prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared to stockholders, or their legal representatives, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. Also a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax. Also, Thirteen per Cent. in Certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1870.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

No. 83 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom, communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house: bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 45 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, en parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 280 EAST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, A furnished room and bedroom to two gentlemen, with or without board, in a small private family; pious men preferred; call for a week. Inquire for Mrs. D.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 23 West 12th-st. References required.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE A nicely-furnished room, without board; locality below 20th-st.; price not to exceed $14 per month. Address F. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, SUNNY SECOND-STORY room to let, furnished, to one or two gentlemen—$8 to one—at No. 45 Bond-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED on or before May 1, for wife and three children, four years, two years, three months; partial board for self; good plain living, plenty milk, &c. Address, with full particulars, which must be moderate, MUNSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUES, &c.,
to be sold at auction on account of his
GOING TO EUROPE,
embracing many entirely new and valuable paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, not before offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for collectors to procure choice works, and as usual in Mr. Avery's sale there will be no reservation whatever, and many things, as is always the case, will be sold very low. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN
at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., EVERY DAY AND EVENING until time of sale, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
At 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 2 East River:
2,700 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Jane Ann*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,496 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
810 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eugenia*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 4 East River:
4,708 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
840 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Ciara Pickens*, from Messina.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY, March 28, at the Revenue Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st., by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, a lot of
POWDER AND AMMUNITION,
consisting of powder in kegs, fixed ammunition for howitzers and small arms, rifle-shells, blue-lights, copper powder-tanks of various sizes, in good order, &c., &c. Sale positive, to the highest bidder. Ten per cent. to be deposited at the time of the sale; the remainder to be paid on delivery of the articles within ten days.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.
THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY EVENING, March 20, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an immense assortment of books, from Messrs. Lumley, London, comprising many rare and scarce works. Also a large lot of engravings. Catalogues ready, books on exhibition.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.
A COLLECTION OF SOME 1,200 VOLUMES OF dramatic works, books of costumes, prompters' books, in the original. The finest and only collection of the kind ever offered at auction.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
FURNITURE AND REAL ESTATE AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are in addition to their real estate business and the appraisement of property, give their especial attention to the sales of furniture at auction at owners' residences. Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEERBURGER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Adelheid Leerburger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to her or her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew J. White in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for hearing the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1871.
mh4-law3w*Sa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore P. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL R. PERCY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel R. Percy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1871.
mh18-law3w*S GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of Charles Seitz and Frank A. Seitz, bankrupts, will be held at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871.
ALFRED L. HOLT, Assignee, No. 188 Front-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1871. JOHN S. BEECHER, No. 98 Front-st., New-York, Assignee, &c.
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS OTTINGER and SIMON LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Morris Ottinger and Simon Levy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871. CHARLES C. CLARE,
mh11-law3w*Sa 73 Gold-st., New-York, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 13th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. E. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35thsts. and 36th

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. NILSSON.
Max Strakosch respectfully announ

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Large Procession of Irish Societies and Military—Thoroughfares Obstructed for Hours—General Incidents of the Celebration—Banquets and Speeches.

Although yesterday morning's fog and damp brought with them considerable unpleasantness, yet they did not in any way chill the ardor of Erin's sons, who turned out the largest and finest pageant and the most costly show with which Irishmen have ever celebrated St. Patrick's Day.

Long before the hour appointed for the procession to form, the curbs were lined with people, whose anxious faces betokened their eagerness to see what the promised display would be. Among them were to be seen the same sort of people we inevitably meet on such occasions; the big man, whose fat shoulders will not be repulsed, and who makes way for himself by simple locomotion; the young man, who is always making ineffectual darts and losing his hat; the surly man, who will not move a step for anybody, and who wears his hat the least bit over one eye; the courteous man, who gives up his place to a lady, and who will step into a puddle rather than incommode anybody; the awkward man, who digs everybody in the ribs without knowing it, and the fighting man, who invariably gets the worst of it. Then we saw the determined female, who wont budge for any amount of policemen, and the reckless female, who makes frantic attempts to cross the streets where no officer can be induced to allow her to pass. The people expected something out of the common, and they turned out in unusual numbers. Nor did the continued dullness of the day discourage the fair sex, who adorned every window and door-step in the neighborhood of the procession. The approach to the City Hall was densely packed with spectators, and at 1 o'clock standing-room could hardly be found on the steps. The mud everywhere was thick and sticky, and crossing to and from the City Hall Park was not an easy matter. The Third-avenue cars were at an early hour diverted from their usual course through Chatham-street, and the consequences to travelers were most unpleasant, if not in some cases disastrous, since the movements of business men were, to a great extent, impeded.

THE PROCESSION.

At 10 o'clock, the designated streets were cleared by the police, and the procession formed in Second-avenue at 1 o'clock, moved down Second-avenue to Second-street, up Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, and thence to the City Hall Park, where it did not appear until 2½ o'clock. There was considerable impatience manifested at the unexpected delay, but when the inevitable dog made its appearance, scampering between the walls of people and looking in vain for an exit, it was presumed that the show was not far off, and in a few minutes the mounted Police, who headed it, made their appearance.

The Mayor, Sheriff, and Common Council awaited the cortége on a platform gaily decorated with flags, and carpeted. At 2½ P. M. the gun was fired, and by the time those who were in the vicinity had recovered their equilibrium, and the shrieks of the fair sex had ceased, the Sixty-ninth Regiment marched past the platform to the enlivening air of "Widow Machree." Then came the Ancient Or der of Hibernians N. Y. and W. C., numbering over 1,500, followed by the Longshoremen's U. B. Society, about 100 strong; Quarrymen's U. Protective Society, 200; St. Vincent de Paul's R. C. B., Brooklyn, 100; St. Bridget's U. R. and B. S., 360; Trap-Block Makers' Society, N. J., 200; St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, 100; St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 80 (and about 80 Temperance Cadets;) Immaculate Conception R. C. T. A. B. Society, 200; Transfiguration Society, R. C. T. A. B. Society, 200; Young Men's St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society, 250; St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 200; St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 500; St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 150; St. Vincent Ferrier's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 150; Holy Innocents' R. C. T. A. B. Society, 200; St. Jerome's R. C. T. A. B. Society, 300; St. Malachy U. B. T. A. B. Parent Society, 200; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society No. 1, 250; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. No. 2, 200; Young Men's Father Mathew No. 1, 200; Father Mathew T. A. B. No. 3, 150. The St. Patrick's Alliance F. M. B. Association next, after some little delay, made their appearance, and with its most imposing feature of the procession—a large bust of O'CONNELL, surmounting a stage, drawn by ten white horses, led by men of immense stature in yellow togas, who were spoken of in the crowd as "the giants." The bust of O'CONNELL was in pleasant company, for at its base reclined four young ladies, while at either end of the carriage which supported them were the ancient harper of Ireland, and a dog reclining. Then followed: Father Mathew T. A. B. No. 5, 150; Father Mathew T. A. B. No. 9, 200; and lastly came the Ragusa Society of Ragusa, which braved the Atlantic a short time ago.

The cortége continued up Broadway to Union-square, passing WASHINGTON'S monument and saluting; down Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, and through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, and Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, where it was dismissed. The whole affair was nearly two hours in passing the City Hall, and must have been over two miles long.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE CROWD.

The light-fingered fraternity do not seem to have greatly improved the opportunity presented by such a great crowd to gather in the line of march, or if they did, were too dextrous in their operations to fall into the hands of the Police. All of the detectives of the Central Office were on the alert during the entire time the procession was moving, but only succeeded in taking three of the pickpockets, neither of whom is more than ordinarily worse than looking at the pageant presented in the street. In Chatham-street, in front of the *New-Yorker Journal*, JOSEPH GOLDMARK was knocked down and robbed of a heavy gold chain with a locket set with diamonds, by one WM. DONOVAN and JOSEPH DOLLARD, both of whom were locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. At the corner of Broadway and Murray-street, BERNARD CONNOLLY, a noted pickpocket, was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police, who had followed him across the City Hall Park, having seen him working the crowd. He was arrested with a silver watch, which had just been wrenched from its rightful owner, who has not yet appeared to claim it. It is however held, with CONNOLLY, at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where any one who thinks he has lost a watch yesterday is invited to call, for the purpose of identifying it.

THE RING INSULTS THE GERMANS.

Great offense was given to the Germans of this City, yesterday, by the slight placed on the flag of their fatherland by the Ring authorities, in connection with the procession. It was observed that the Municipal stand in front of the City Hall was decorated with the American, French and Irish flags, while the German national emblem was studiously omitted. This insult was the cause of just indignation among the Germans of both political parties.

DINNER OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

The eighty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was enjoyed, last evening, at the Hoffman House. Judge JOHN R. BRADY, the President of the Society, presided, and near him were Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, of the New-England Society; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, representing the St. George's Society; Hon. Luther C. Marsh, Ex-Judge William C. Barrett, Hon. James W. Gerard, Gen. Alexander Webb, Mr. John Brougham, the well-known comedian, and other distinguished gentlemen. The pleasant company also included Judge Charles P. Daly, Mr. Douglas Taylor, Mr. James Stewart, and Mr. Edward Boyle, Vice-Presidents of the Friendly Sons, Mr. Dennis O'Donoghue, Mr. Gilsey, Mr. Wm. C. Rogers, Mr. Tilt, of Paterson, Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Mr. Francis Higgins, Mr. Joseph J. O'Donoughue, Capt. Delahanty, United States Navy, Mr. Walter Roche, Mr. Dennis McMahon, and about twenty other gentlemen. After dessert had been served the entertainment was graced by the presence of several of the wives and daughters of the members. A graceful and happy opening address was made by Judge Brady, after which the following toasts were responded to: "St. Patrick's Day," by Mr. J. Brougham; "The United States," by Ex-Judge Barrett; "Ireland," by Mr. Luther C. Marsh "The City of New-York," by Hon. James W. Gerard; "The Army and Navy," by Gen. Webb; and "Our Sister Societies," by Mr. Archibald and Mr. Bailey.

Mr. MARSH, in answering to the toast of "Ireland," said that it was well for every one who accepted the welcome of America—whatever might be his origin or his language—to keep alive his national organizations, because if he did not manifest a goodness for his fatherland he was possessed of a dull capacity for loving the land of his adoption. After speaking of the origin of races in this country, Mr. MARSH proceeded as follows: At periods more or less remote—the most remote, quite recent—we trace our progenitors to other lands. But, wherever they started, whether amid Northern snows or Southern sands, or in the islands of the sea, we, their descendants, are soon assimilated; like kindred drops, we mingle into one: all our national idiosyncracies are melted into a common nature—a process typified by that Hibernian, when, somewhat as his ancestors twined the shamrock of Erin with the olive of Spain, he blended, in the only way in which they can be musically blended, the national mottoes of Ireland and America on his beckoning sign, with his

"Erin go Uragh, E Pluribus Bragh."

If I were called upon to designate some of the chief characteristics of the Irish people, perhaps I should not mention as first among them a constantly emanating sphere of meekness and submission. Indeed, a close observer might possibly fancy that he discovered signs of a certain robustness of self-defense—a self-defense so positive as to seem at times almost slightly aggressive. This may not be native to the isle, but rather the result of those successive waves of invasion, which, in early times, swept over her—leaving, each, a new element of population to mix with the old—Scythians, Celts, Picts, Danes, Milesians, Saxons, Anglo-Normans—inharmonious bloods, refusing to flow smoothly together, under all circumstances, in the same individuals, or even in the same veins; and which may have caused, in the minds of some, a faint suspicion of a possible combative tendency among the Celtic chiefs and people. Perhaps I should not say that, among their prominent peculiarities was a disposition to agree at all points, and at all times, with all people; or, indeed, with each other. On the contrary, some might suspect that cases could be found where there was not uninterrupted unanimity, and absolute accord. It is owing to this cause, no doubt, that the Irish have never been able to attain any political power, or secure and political office in our country, or State, or even in our City; although there may occur, as by accident, some rare instance of some office capturing an Irishman—as witness (probably the only example present) the case of our President; than whom no man—I am sure I speak the common sentiment—is more worthy to hold it, in England, Ireland or America.

The dinner terminated at a late hour.

DINNER OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Knights of St. Patrick had their tenth annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. About 200 guests sat down to dinner. The President had on his right John Mitchell and on his left Father McAleer. Dr. Antesell, John McKeon, Chas. Underwood O'Connell, Dr. Power, Father Nugent, Hon. Robert Hutchings and Mr. Connery flanked them on right and left.

After the solid dinner had been disposed of came the less solid speeches.

And, first, the President, Mr. MULLALY, calling attention to the fact that this was the tenth anniversary of the Society—its tin wedding, presented to the Society Dr. DWYER'S gift of a tin box containing shamrock. With a pleasant allusion to Mr. CONNOLLY, who was present, and a regret for the Mayor's absence on every ground, and congratulations on the Society's present and future prospects, he spoke of the losses and sufferings of Ireland, and then proposed the first regular toast of the evening, "The United States and their Chief Magistrate," which was drunk standing. The second toast, "The Day and the Name we Celebrate," was responded to by Mr. MCKEON in a speech, dwelling on the past glories of Ireland, its sufferings, and its close relations to America. "New-York" elicited a response from Mr. R. B. CONNOLLY, "The Manhood of Ireland" called up Mr. JOHN MITCHELL for a brief but eloquent speech. Judge QUINN answered the toast to the Bar, and other toasts, twelve in all, were read and met with responses. It was long after midnight when the banquet closed.

HIGH MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

A solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, in honor of the festival of St. Patrick. The church was filled to overflowing, and the ceremonies were very impressive. Archbishop MCCLOSKY presided. The officiating clergymen were: Father MCGRAU, deacon; Father MCNAMEE, Sub-deacon; Fathers MONTGOMERY and CARNEY, masters of ceremonies; Fathers PRESTON and QUINN, deacons of honor; Vicar-General STARRS, pastor. The music was of a very high order. HAYDEN'S Imperial Mass, No. 3, was performed. The principal parts were the Kyne, Gloria Chorus, Qui Tallis, sung by Mr. SOHST; Cum Sancto, a grand fugue during the Gloria. The "Et ne Carnatus" in the Credo, was sung by soprano, solo, and choru. At the offertoire, "Qui est Bonco," a duet from ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater," was sung by Mmes. CHOME and WERNER. At the elevation, "O Salutaris," composed by GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, for male voices, was sung for the first time. The soloists were Mme. CHOME, soprano; Mrs. WERNER, alto; Mr. GROSCHEL, tenor; Mr. SOHST, basso; GUSTAVE SCHMITZ, organist; and St. Patrick's Choral Union, of forty voices. Rev. F. H. FARRELLY, pastor of St. James, preached the panegyric of the Saint.

St. Patrick's Day in the Suburbs.

The procession in Brooklyn yesterday in honor of Ireland's patron Saint, was one of the largest ever witnessed in that city. MICHAEL FOX was Grand Marshal. At the City Hall the pageant was reviewed by the Mayor and several members of the Common Council, after which they broke ranks and went home. In the evening a banquet was given at the Athenæum, which was largely attended by the friends of the "Ould country."

On Staten Island the procession was the largest one ever seen there. The route was along the shore for six miles, from Port Richmond to the Narrows. Gen. BRANNAN, commandant at Fort Wadsworth, reviewed the devotees of St. Patrick, and Gen. BURKE, the exile, made a speech to them at Stapleton. The Knights of St. Patrick of Richmond County, banqueted and balled at New-Brighton in the evening.

In Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth—in all the chief towns of New-Jersey, in fact, there were large processions and great hilarity in commemoration of the occasion. In Long Island City, Whitestone, Flushing and College Point the day was observed in a similar manner.

Life-Saving Stations.

The Legislature of the State of New-Jersey has adopted a joint resolution urging upon Congress an appropriation of $200,000 for the more effective saving of life and property on the New-Jersey coast—a matter that interests the navigators from New-York as well as that State. The last report of the Chief of the Revenue Marine to the Secretary of the Treasury recommended such appropriation as desirable, and the investigations made by the New-Jersey Commissioners of Pilotage have fully confirmed the necessity of such action. There are now twenty-eight life-saving stations on the whole extent of the coast of New-Jersey, many of which are in a dilapidated condition, with applicances so far worn out as to be in many cases unserviceable. The stations are in some cases eight miles apart, and are almost unable to afford mutual assistance in sudden emergencies. Col. S. LAWYER, the Superintendent, thinks there should be at least twelve additional stations, located at intermediate points on the most dangerous part of the coast, while new boats are needed for nearly all the present stations, those now in use being for the most part unfit for use. Each of these boats should have a capacity for thirty persons and cost about $175. Provision should also be made for furnishing an additional crew of six men at each station during the Winter months. The entire amount needed for these purposes is estimated at $50,000, beside which some $67,000 is needed to defray other expenses.

The Superintendent, in view of recent disasters on the coast, feels the necessity of some immediate action. He has, since the 1st of January, twice made an entire round of the whole coast, and finds the crews at all the stations to be as efficient as possible, as well as vigilant. The keepers are composed of the most competent men to be obtained within the shortest possible distance of the stations.

The Fishing Interests of New-Jersey.

Among the most interesting reports just made public, is that of the Commissioners for the better protection of the fishing interests of the State of New-Jersey. Their first effort was to secure co-operation with a similar Commission in Pennsylvania, in order to obtain joint action in relation to the Delaware River. They then procured from practical fishermen all the information within reach respecting the fisheries of the Delaware, as to the kind, number and size of nets used, the number and varieties of fish taken during the season, the number of hands employed, expenses, including taxes, gross receipts, &c., with such other items of interest as they could gather. In March commences the periodical return of migratory fishes, such as the shad, herring, rock-fish and sturgeon, from the sea. Believing that the Delaware is suitable for salmon, measures are being taken to place 1,000 young salmon near its head-waters. These fish, like the shad, spawn in fresh water, make periodical visits to the sea, and return to the same place at which they were hatched. They frequent clear running waters above the reach of tide, and deposit the ova, which are covered over with gravel. The shad, according to prevailing opinion of naturalists, neither reach their full growth nor return to fresh water till they are two or three years old. They are what may be called a "current of fish," entering the rivers in Spring, and taking their departure in Autumn, when the rivers are swollen with the equinoctial rains. It is suggested that the shad frequent the Gulf Stream in Winter.

The run of shad continues from about the middle of March to the end of June, being at its height between the middle of April and May, but as to their whereabouts from the time of their departure to their return nothing definite is known. It is the theory of some that they lie in deep waters, off the mouths of their native rivers; and of others, that they pass down the coast in a continuous line, and head about and return on the approach of warm weather. Of late years the shad has diminished not only in numbers, but in size and weight. Few were taken last year weighing over six or seven pounds, while in former years shad of nine, ten or twelve pounds were common, and they had been known to reach sixteen pounds. This is attributed to the destruction of the young shad by gilling seins of small mesh and of wiers. Tables of the yield of shad show that from 1818 to 1822 the seasons averaged 131,229; from 1845 to 1849, 66,890, during which the gill-nets were established; from 1855 to 1869, 60,739; in 1870, 52,759. The expenses of the fisheries for 1870 were: For wages, $4,200; taxes, $100; repairs, $2,528; total, $6,830 30. Receipts, $8,804 65. The Commissioners condemn in strong terms the eel-weir, or fish-baskets, used above tide-water, and say the young shad destroyed by them may be estimated by millions.

The Commissioners state that they propose during the coming Spring introducing the land stocked salmon of the St. Croix River. This, in their opinion, is the most suitable fish for introduction into the rivers of the State. Of exquisite flavor and rapid growth, reaching, it is stated, the weight of twelve and even fifteen pounds, and possessing both to the sportsman and the epicure the qualities of the true salmon, it is pre-eminently the fish best suited for the purpose. Its native habitat is the great lakes of Maine, and their tributaries; but the spawn has been obtained, and is now in process of incubation. Unlike true salmon, they never visit tide-water, and they therefore will not be endangered by the gill-nets; their market value far exceeds that of any fishes at present found in New-Jersey, the trout alone excepted. The Commissioners have also obtained about 200 ova of the true salmon, which, when hatched, will also be placed in the Delaware without expense to the State. Of the success of this last experiment great doubts have been entertained; time alone can decide. The experiment is, however, most certainly worth trying. In October, a number of the southern bass were placed in the Delaware River at Philipsburg, at the expense of a number of Philadelphian and Easton gentlemen. Fish-culture is no longer an experiment, but a recognized and wide-spread branch of industry, and many thousands of dollars are now being invested in it, in that State. Additional legal security will bring with it additional value of property. Perhaps the largest and most complete establishment for the purpose of fish-culture in the United States, is situated in the State of New-Jersey, and these experiments will be watched with interest by every lover of fine fish and fine fishing.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The New-York Caisson—Description of the Structure.

The caisson of the East River Bridge on the New-York side, foot of Sixth-street, has reached the eleventh course in the timber work, which is now two feet above the roof of the air chamber. The size of the caisson at the base is 102 by 172 feet, and its length is four feet more than the one on the Brooklyn side. On the stocks there are two walls of timber 11½ feet high, sloping inward from the bottom to the top, and stretching away to the distance named. The wall is 8 inches thick at the bottom, sloping rapidly inward, so that at 9 feet high it is 8 feet thick. Above this the courses of timber all pass across from wall to wall, making a rectangular space called the air chamber, where the men toil beneath the bed of the river.

The interior is divided by other walls of timber into eighteen, each 20 feet wide. The division walls will be made four feet in thickness. The inside surface of the air-chamber is covered with boiler-iron, built up of smaller sheets in sections, which are pinned together by light angle-irons at the edges. The lining secures absolute protection against fire, and prevents the compressed air from escaping through the seams between the timbers. As the depth increases the danger from fire is more imminent, and the danger to a timber structure is much greater on account of the great draft caused by the escape of air at a pressure of forty pounds through a small crevice. This caused the difficulty in extinguishing the fire which took place in the Brooklyn caisson.

The lining contains eighty-five tons of iron. It will be fastened to the roof by bolts, at a distance of two feet in each direction. These will pass through three to five feet of timber, and bind the roof timbers firmly together. Bolts twelve feet long will connect the partition walls and roof together, and a large number of screw-bolts are also used. It is estimated that 300,000 pounds of iron bars are used in the structure. Water-pipes are to be introduced, so that a large quantity of water can be supplied to any point in the caisson. Underneath the roof a number of large bolts are bored through the timber. These are for the pipes of the sand-pumps, through which the sand excavated will be pumped to the surface above. Rotary pumps are to be attached to their upper ends, and a constant supply of sand and water kept up at the lower end.

The borings show that at a depth of seventy feet the sand contains a large number of boulders. Water-shafts and dredges have been provided for their removal. The water-shafts are made cylindrical, and are about eight feet in diameter. The cylinders of the air-locks are placed partly within the air-chamber, and project up four feet into the timber. They are in two pairs, each pair joined together by a rectangular bronze shaft with a door at each end and opening into one of the cylinders, from which, through another door, a person can pass to the interior of the caisson. Each of the cylinders is a complete air-lock in itself, and serves to pass the operatives from the natural pressure of the atmosphere to the increased pressure in the air-chamber of the caisson. Each cylinder will hold twenty men, so that eighty can be passed in or out every five minutes.

A large iron cylinder surmounts each pair of air-locks, which answers as the bottom of the hoist-hole by which to reach them. This will be joined above to a wooden curb, which will be carried up and kept water-tight as the caisson descends. A circular staircase will be built in this, by which to ascend and descend. The shafts will be four in number instead of two on the Brooklyn side. The work is progressing rapidly, and the caisson in all probability will be launched by the middle of May.

National Association of Professional Base-Ball Players.

The delegates from the ten professional clubs of the country assembled at Collier's Rooms, on Broadway, last night, and organized a National Association of Professional Baseball Players, adopted the constitution and rules of the late National Association, elected officers, appointed committees, and in every respect took the place of the institution which adjourned *sine die* in November last. In addition, they adopted a code of rules governing the championship, arranged tours, and transacted business in a most thorough and harmonious manner, the proceedings being a most striking and creditable contrast to those which characterized the farce played at the Grand Central Hotel last November. The clubs which sent delegates included every professional club in the country except the Atlantics, they having concluded to play on the new amateur basis this season. The officers elected were as follows: President, James N. Kerr, of Athletic; Vice-President, J. S. Evans, Forest City, Cleveland; Secretary, N. E. Young, Olympic, Washington; Treasurer, J. W. Schofield, Haymaker, Troy; Championship Committee, Harry Wright, A. V. Davidson, N. E. Young. The Convention, after being the recipients of the hospitality of the Mutuals, adjourned to meet in Cleveland in March, 1872.

Custom-House Cartage.

Complaints having been recently made to Collector MURPHY that goods which were ready for delivery at the warehouses could not be conveyed to their destination in consequence of imperfect regulations of Custom-house cartmen, the Collector has taken measures which will rectify the evil in future by authorizing the storekeepers to send goods out by any authorized cartmen who may be in the vicinity of the warehouse. A few days ago complaint was made by a merchant that he could not get his goods because the cartman designated to carry them was not on hand. Other goods were awaiting delivery, and the Collector dispatched a messenger at once with authority to remedy the evil. Hereafter merchants will have no difficulty in receiving their goods from the warehouses or public stores.

Fire in Williamsburg—Narrow Escape of a Family.

The store No. 175 Grand-street, Williamsburg, took fire shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and the flames spread so rapidly that a poor family named BURTON were saved from suffocation with difficulty by the Police under Capt. WOGLOM. The store was closed when the fire was discovered, and its origin is unknown. The store was occupied jointly by WILLIAM THALL, fancy goods, and C. SICARDI, hair goods. THALL'S loss is $3,600; insured for $2,500 in the Phœnix. SICARDI'S loss, $300; no insurance. Damage to building, owned by MRS. MONARQUE, $1,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

WM. GIFFORD, the first mate of the steamer *Electra*, who was killed when that vessel collided with the schooner *Hall*, was thirty-five years old, married, and lived in Providence, R. I. He was a favorite officer in the Neptune line. His body was completely torn to pieces. Parts of it, together with his watch and chain and a portion of his pantaloons, were found on the schooner.

HENRY PALMER, EDWARD HASKIN, JOHN MAGAN and WM. HINES, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday by Head-quarter detectives, at the instance of MALCOLM GOVE, of Seabrook, N. H., for swindling him out of $15 by pretending to sell him counterfeit money. GOVE narrated his experiences precisely as they were published in yesterday's TIMES. The Magistrate appeared to be at a loss what to do with the accused. He finally decided to hold PALMER and HASKIN for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail, the other two men being discharged, as it did not appear they acted in collusion. Mr. GOVE was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

A couple of days ago a sail-boat, containing whisky, intended for sale to the soldiers of the garrison, endeavored to effect a landing during the dusk of the evening on the south-eastern point of Governor's Island. The solitary occupant of the boat doubtless knew that the soldiers had lately received their pay, and were ready and willing to purchase whisky. The Sergeant of the guard, named HAINZ, challenged him, and on receiving no reply, fired. The ball, however, missed the man and lodged in the boat. The man instantly pushed off from the shore, and set sail for Brooklyn. No second shot was fired.

Mr. HOWARD BUCK, of this City, well known and deservedly popular among the Masonic fraternity, died at Detroit, of consumption, on the 15th inst. The deceased was remarkable for those amiable traits of character that attract regard and friendship, and possessed abilities of a high order. His loss is deeply mourned by his family and friends, to whom his virtues and generous qualities had endeared him. His remains have been conveyed to Philadelphia, his native city, for interment. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

On Thursday night THOMAS WELSH, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, passed through Washington-street on his way home, when he was suddenly assaulted by JOHN CONNORS, aged eighteen, of No. 31 Washington-street, and JOHN CLANCY, aged sixteen, of No. 59 Washington-street, who robbed WELSH of $64 50, and then pushed him down a basement area. When the two young robbers were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, they were fully committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

At 10 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the premises of PORTER FITCH, No. 407 Broadway, agent for the sale of blank books and stationery, whose stock was damaged $500, principally by water. The building, which is that of the Ninth National Bank, is injured to a very trifling extent, as the fire was exclusively in a small portion of the basement store.

Yesterday morning the ferry-boat *Westfield*, on her 11 o'clock trip from Staten Island, came in collision with the steamer *Chancellor*, bound to Elizabethport, tearing away all the forward part of the *Chancellor's* railings, stanchions, and otherwise causing much damage. Her loss will be covered by $400. But slight damage was caused to the *Westfield*, only her rudder being injured. The lady passengers were greatly frightened. The affair occurred off Robbins Reef.

ANDREW RILEY was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of breaking into the premises of JOHN RANDOLF, of No. 32 Eleventh-avenue, and stealing a valuable horse and harness. The prisoner also pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into the depot of the Hudson River Railroad and stealing a quantity of goods worth $800.

A handsome propellor ferry-boat, the property of Mr. GUBBINS, the Quartermaster Sergeant of Governor's Island depot, commences running this morning between Custom-house Dock and Governor's Island. The trips are to be half-hourly and the fare fifteen cents. This boat takes the place of the diminutive craft, the *Madden*, which has been plying during the Winter months.

DANIEL SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday on the complaint of GARRETT BURNS, a resident of New-Haven, who accused the prisoner of having stolen a silver watch and chain from his person while asleep on board the steamer *Connecticut*. A piece of the missing chain was found in possession of SULLIVAN when he was taken into custody, Justice DOWLING held him for trial.

Sergt. HORACE ROBERTS, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, died at a late hour Thursday night. He had been a member of the Police force since May 9, 1860, and was esteemed a faithful and efficient officer. During the last eighteen months of his life he was partially disabled by rheumatism, but it is supposed his death was caused by disease of the heart.

Early yesterday, ELLEN O'BRIEN, a native of Ireland, twenty-two years of age, living at No. 321 East Thirty-second-street, was brutally assaulted at her home by her husband, JAMES O'BRIEN, who knocked her down and inflicted a serious wound upon her. He was arrested, and being arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, MATHEW MAHONEY was held on a charge of stealing 1,500 pounds of metal composition, worth $370, from BENJAMIN J. DUSENBERRY, No. 265 Water-street. CORNELIUS AUGUSTUS was also held for breaking into the residence of JOACHIN PRICE, of No. 86 Grove-street, and stealing $240 worth of clothes.

The regular meeting of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, will be held in the upper lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, next Monday evening. A lecture will be delivered by Rev. A. P. ROGERS, D. D. Subject—"The Tower of London."

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 1,328 Third-avenue, over the remains of MARY E. DUGAN, aged fourteen months, who sustained fatal scalds on the 14th inst., by upsetting a can of hot milk over her person. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

PATRICK MCGRANE, the lad who shot himself on Thursday at No. 342 East Twenty-first-street, while carelessly handling a pistol, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the wounds. Coroner HERRMAN was notified.

WM. LYONS, aged thirty-seven years, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on Sunday last, by a fall in Thirteenth-street, while intoxicated. Coroner HERRMAN was notified.

The next lecture in the Free Course of Scientific Lectures for the People at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, this evening. Subject—Work, Weather and Wealth. Lecturer—JAS. B. HODGSKIN, Esq.

Mrs. JULIA HEANG, aged seventy-five, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall down a flight of stairs at No. 234 East Forty-fifth-street.

This evening another of the popular course of free lectures before the German Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the hall, No. 69 Bleecker-street, near Grand.

FREDERICK WINFIELD, aged three years, died at No. 407 Greenwich-street of injuries sustained, on Monday, by a fall in the street while playing with some other boys.

A telegram received in this City yesterday announces that the *Oceanic*, the pioneer steamer of the White Star line, left Queenstown at 10½ A. M. yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

At each recurring session of the Legislature for the last few years, interested parties make enticing offers for the removal of the State capital from the old historic City of Trenton, but so far without avail. During the present session three alluring proposals have been made, two by private individuals, and the other by the citizens of a town. The people of Cranford, in Union County, have offered a twenty-acre site and $200,000 in cash toward the erection of a State-house, and GEORGE GIFFORD, of Hudson County, in a communication to Senator N. D. TAYLOR, directs him to represent that should the Legislature remove its capital from Trenton to Jersey City, he will give a choice site of three acres on Jersey City Heights and $25,000 toward the erection of the buildings thereon. Mr. DIMMOCK, of Elizabeth, offers as alluring a bait, and yesterday a Committee of the Senate visited Elizabeth to view the proposed location and make such observations as will enable them to report intelligently on the subject.

A fireman on the New-Jersey Railroad, named PALMER, was arrested on the arrival of his train at Newark on Thursday evening, and despite the remonstrances of himself and the conductor, hurried through several streets to a dingy house where the officers introduced him to a woman with the query, "Is this your husband?" She answered in the negative, and PALMER was allowed to depart. It seems that he resembled the delinquent husband, JOE GRINNELL, who has refused to live with or support his wife. The Newark Police have recently annoyed several firemen in a similar way.

A German named LUTZ has brought a civil suit for $2,000 damages against a Bloomfield saloon keeper, named SCHAUP. LUTZ was in SCHAUP'S saloon on the 28th of January, and observing a revolver lying upon the bar, told SCHAUP that that was no place for the weapon. Upon this the latter took up the revolver, fired one barrel into a soda-water box, and turning upon LUTZ shot him in the left breast. The ball passed into the back, where it still is. It is not charged that SCHAUP had any desire to injure LUTZ, but that he committed the act in sheer recklessness.

The New-Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church now in session at Salem, has expelled A. CHAMBERS for immorality. Yesterday the ministers visited Vineland in a body, for the purpose of viewing the Seminary at that place, and deciding what shall be the position of the Conference regarding it in the future. Bishop SIMPSON has given notice that the Conference must adjourn by Monday noon, as he will be obliged at that time to leave for the East.

S. N. PIKE has been awarded $12,000 for twenty-five and a half acres of low marsh land on the Hackensack meadows required by the Montclair Railway Company in the construction of their roads. Mr. PIKE demanded $350,650, and the Company offered $10,000. The matter was referred to the Supreme Court, who appointed a Commissioner to assess the value of the land, and after the taking of voluminous testimony $12,000 was awarded to Mr. PIKE without any alternative.

The Hoboken Common Council have completely exonerated the City Surveyor, ARTHUR SPEILMAN, charged with neglecting his official duties. His vindication before and by the Council was full and complete, and these charges and this investigation have left not the slightest stain upon his character as a professional man or city official.

The Union County Board of Freeholders have appointed a Committee to act with a like Committee from Essex County in opposition to the proposed enlargement of the State Lunatic Asylum, and to secure, instead thereof, the erection of a new Asylum in the upper portion of the State.

GEORGE H. MORRIS, convicted of petit larceny in Jersey City, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The term of the Hudson County Quarter Sessions ended yesterday, and the jurors were discharged. Several minor sentences were imposed. The remainder were deferred until next week.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders met yesterday afternoon and agreed to construct a handsome and substantial iron bridge over the Ravine road, on Palisade-avenue, at a cost of about $29,000. The contract was awarded to MANSFIELD & SCUDDER, and the work will be commenced immediately.

Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, has tendered his resignation in consequence of continued ill health.

Ocean County has elected five Democratic Freeholders and two Republican—a Democratic gain of one. In Mercer County the Republicans elect three and the Democrats one.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Lieut.-Commander Charles L. Franklin has been detached from the command of the *Ajax*; waiting for orders. Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, has been ordered to the *Narragansett*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17.—American Securities opened quiet and steady and closed firm. Stocks closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¾ P. M.	4¼ P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛	....	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	....	92⅛
United States 5-20s, '62	92	....	92⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91⅛	....	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '67	90⅛	....	90⅛
United States 10-40s	88⅛	....	89
Illinois Cen. Railroad Shares	110⅛	....	110⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	18	....	18⅛
Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	33	35½	35⅛

LIVERPOOL, March 17—11¾ P. M.—COTTON opened firm and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¾d., and Middling Orleans at 7¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of the week, 78,000 bales, including 14,000 for export and 6,000 for speculation; stock, 804,000 bales, of which 468,000 are American; imports of the week, 128,000 bales, of which 106,000 are from American ports; actual exports of the week, 35,000 bales. The advices from Manchester report the market for Goods and Yarns quiet and firm. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. New Corn, 36s. 3d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, all American. PROVISIONS—Pork, 91s. ✠ bbl.

LONDON, March 17—1½ P. M.—Spirits PETROLEUM flat at 11d. ✠ gallon. Spirits TURPENTINE, 27s. 6d. ✠ cwt. TALLOW, 44s. ✠44s. 3d. CLOVER-SEED, 58s. ✠56s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 16.—PETROLEUM, 49f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—COTTON firm at 13¾c. ✠ 14¼c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine Winter, $5 75 ✠ $5 90; Extra Winter, $6 ✠ 6 20; Double Extra, $6 25 ✠ $6 50. WHEAT dull and declined 2c. ✠ 3c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51. CORN dull and declined 1c. ✠ 2c.; No. 2 Mixed, 52c. ✠ 53c.; White, in sacks, 60c. ✠ 61c. OATS dull and declined 1c. ✠ 2c.; sales at 49¼c. ✠ 50c. for Mixed, on track. RYE dull at 85c. BARLEY steady at $1 ✠ 1 10 for Iowa Spring. RYE declining; sales at 92c. ✠ 94c. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK, $20 75 ✠ 21; loose Hams, 12c. ✠ 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c. ✠ 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. ✠ 11¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured and plain, 15c. ✠ 15½c.; Canvassed, 16c. ✠ 16¼c. LARD dull at 11½c. for Common Steam. HOGS quiet at 5 25 ✠ 5 37½. CATTLE unchanged. RECEI